The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1882—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SPECIAL OFFERING!

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Have consummated a purchase of

500 Seal Plush IMPORTED DOLMANS, PELISSES,

&c., &c.,

Which we will place on sale

At $35.

These are equal to any we have sold at

$50 to $60.

They are trimmed with Russian Hare all around bottom and sleeve, full Russian Hare collar.

MANDEL BROS.
121 & 123 State-st.
Wabash-av. & Twenty-second-st.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State & Washington-sts.

Great Reductions IN Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas! Neckwear! AND Suspenders!

Some lines reduced 50 Per Cent!

Rich Assortment of Canes!

With Gold and Silver Heads, and others, (We engrave names on free,)

Together with the *finest line of* 25c Ties Ever shown in this city.

Wristlets and Mufflers In every variety.

Beautiful and Useful Holiday Presents.

GOLD SPECTACLES,
GOLD EYE-GLASSES,
OPERA GLASSES,
FIELD-GLASSES,
BAROMETERS,
THERMOMETERS,
MICROSCOPES,
MAGIC-LANTERNS,
STEAM-ENGINES,
STEREO-GRAPHOSCOPES,
MEDICAL BATTERIES,
DRAWING-TOOLS, &c.

We are receiving weekly shipments of Novelties from Paris, Berlin, and Vienna.

MANASSE, Optician,
39 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS SALE
Ladies' and Gents'
HDKFS.
Greatest Novelties.
Lowest Prices.

CHRISTMAS SALE
GLOVES.
Endless Variety and Most Fashionable Colors.
Every Pair Fitted to the Hand.

CHRISTMAS SALE
FANS.
Latest Paris and Vienna Designs.

CHRISTMAS SALE
Pocket-Books,
Collar & Cuff Boxes,
Toilet Sets, Etc.

CHRISTMAS SALE
Smoking-Jackets,
House-Coats,
Suspenders,
Neckwear,
Umbrellas, Etc.

MANDEL BROS.
121 & 123 State-st.
Wabash-av. & Twenty-second-st.

A Royal Memento!

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.

Upright Pianos!

Special Christmas Invoices OF THIS Reigning Favorite!

In splendid changes of HOLIDAY CASINGS in all the FOREIGN PRECIOUS WOODS, at

W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S,
Cor. State and Adams-sts.

☞ The "Jewel" of all Pianos.—Prof. JOACHIM.
☞ Most Beautiful of Pianos.—LUCCA.
☞ Most Delicate of Pianos.—JULES DE SWERT
☞ Most Powerful of Pianos.—ZIEGFELDT.
☞ Most Perfect of Pianos.—THOMAS.
☞ Most Popular of Pianos.—MUSIC TRADE REVIEW.

ROSSMORE SCARFS,
IN RICHEST VELVETS, FOR Fine Holiday Trade.
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.
MANUFACTURED AT WHOLESALE ONLY BY
Thomas & Hayden,
254 Madison-st., CHICAGO.

THE GRAND CENTRAL
Fancy Goods Establishment
OF
C. A. COUTANT & CO.,
WILL REMAIN
OPEN EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
UNTIL NINE O'CLOCK.

C. A. COUTANT & CO.

'TIS NAUGHTY TO SWEAR.

SEA knows it, therefore doesn't, but he never felt more like it than he did last night when in came Custom-House officials, telling him that $20,000.00 worth of Fine Fancy Goods, bought last summer in Paris and Geneva, had just arrived by Steamer "Canada." They should have reached us in October, but come just as we are closing out the remainder of our Holiday Goods at less than cost.
They will be opened

THIS MORNING AT 9 A. M.

Among the lot are the following

MUSIC BOXES,

Which, with the other wares, are offered at

Less than Importation Cost.

1 "Flute" Music Box, $88.75; worth $200.00.	
1 Music Box, with Drum, Cymbals, and Castanet accompaniment, $74.80; worth $175.00.	
1 Very Fine Box, with Flute Attachment, $68.50, worth $160.00.	
1 Exquisitely-toned Box, with Bells, $47.00; worth $125.00.	
1 Music Box with Harp and Piccolo Attachment, $89.50; value, $100.00.	
1 Fine Box, with Harp and Zither, $29.50; value, $75.00.	
6 $40.00 Boxes, playing 6 airs	$19.80
Musical Sugar Stands, self-revolving	11.90
Some very finely decorated at	12.95
Claret Jugs, Crystal Glass (Musical)	6.88
Wine Decanters, Engraved Glass (Musical)	7.62
Musical Fruit Stands (Hand-Painted)	8.65
Musical Chambers (Gold Band China)	12.90
Musical Hall Hat-Racks (Carved)	7.85
Mechanical and Musical Monkey Call Bells	7.70
Mechanical and Musical Dice Throwers	8.40
Musical Elegantly Ornamented Plaque Clocks	18.85
Musical Footrests (a decided novelty)	6.90
Same with Inlaid Wood Mosaics, for	7.90
Musical Call Bells (very choice)	7.45
Marvelous Speaking and Singing Picture Books	1.98

Musical Albums,
Musical Toys,
Musical Work Boxes.

Fine and Rare Geneva and Paris NOVELTIES—ARRIVED LAST NIGHT—to be opened this morning at

SEA'S,
106, 108, 110, 112
WABASH-AV.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

What to Buy, and Where!

Elegant CABINETS, DESKS, CHIFFONIERS, Rattan and Easy CHAIRS, Hall TREES, EASELS, Wall POCKETS, and a thousand-and-one things in our immense Holiday Stock, to suit the tastes and pockets of EVERYONE. We CAN please you in both GOODS and PRICES.

CHICAGO CARPET CO.,
Wabash and Monroe.

N. B.—SPECIAL attention given to the upholstering of goods intended for PRESENTS.

OIL AND WATER COLOR BOXES.

Mathematical Instruments IN CASES, &c., &c.

A. H. ABBOTT & CO.,
50 Madison-st.

Vienna, Chinese, AND Japanese NOVELTIES AT ONE-THIRD LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.

WILSON BROS.
113 & 115 State-st.,

Handle these goods only during the Holiday Season, and to dispose of every article this week are offering them at

ONE-THIRD

Less than marked prices.

The following named goods are real WORK OF ART, and should be seen by those desiring choice and most acceptable

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Japanese Folding and Fire Screens, Chinese Bedspreads and Table Covers, Jewel Cases, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Smoking Sets, Card Cases, Sachets for Gloves and Handkfs., Sofa Pillows, Pearl and Ivory Fans, Autograph Albums, Photo Cases, Library Sets, &c.

Our stock of MEN'S FURNISHINGS is the largest in America, and embraces almost every article appropriate for presents to Gentlemen, such as

Scarf, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Gloves, Wristlets, Mufflers, Suspenders, &c.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN Plain, Fancy, and Initialed Silk and Linen HANDK'FS.

Open Every Evening This Week.

The Fair OF E. J. LEHMANN

Opens at 8 a. m.
Closes at 9 p. m.
Saturday, closes at 10 p. m.

Come Early or Late and avoid the rush.

State, Adams & Dearborn-sts.

Chicago City Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 3220 State-st., on Wednesday, the 10th day of January, 1883, at 3 o'clock p. m.

W. N. RYANS, Secretary.

Chicago, Dec. 14, 1882.

JOHN M. SMYTH'S

Standard Walnut, Fancy Rosewood, Fashionable Silk

SETS, FOR PRESENTS, ON TIME, AT SMYTH'S TIME FURNITURE BLOCK,

West Madison near Halsted.

Made at our own Factories!
Used 20 Years in Chicago!
Sold Under Full Guarantee!
The Most Durable Furniture!
The Most Popular Furniture!
The Only Furniture of Reputable Custom Manufacture and old established reputation sold in Chicago on an Equitable and Popular System of

CREDITS!

Christmas Comforts,
Christmas Novelties,
Christmas Luxuries,
Christmas Curiosities,
IN
Home Furnishings on Time.
AT
SMYTH'S TIME FURNITURE BLOCK,
162 & 164 West Madison.

PURE WINES.

In consequence of the devastation by the Phylloxera in European Vineyards the production of good Wines, especially of French Wines, has fallen behind the demand, and as a natural consequence has created the production of artificial and adulteration of genuine Wines, a fact even officially acknowledged.

To prove, however, that there are still pure and genuine Wines in this market, we beg to draw the attention of consumers of Wines and the attention of physicians to the following certificate of Professor Siebel, who analyzed our Wines with a result not only gratifying to ourselves but which is also of great importance to the public, and particularly to those who buy Wines for medical and family use:

Messrs. GROMMES & ULLRICH, Chicago:

DEAR SIRS: In compliance with your request I have examined ten samples of Wine for the presence of such objectionable substances as frequently are supposed to be used for the adulteration and coloration of Wines, and find that the same are pure and free from any noxious or unwholesome constituents. The bottles containing the samples above referred to were labeled as follows:

"Hochheimer," "Forster," "Deidesheimer," "Gimeldinger," "Zeltinger Moselle," "Brauneberger Moselle," "Kelly's Island Wine," "California Riesling," "Barton & Guestier Claret," "Matignon Claret."

Respectfully submitted,
J. E. SIEBEL,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

Above facts ought to give sufficient security to consumers that they will receive pure goods if bought from us or from parties we supply.

GROMMES & ULLRICH,
Importers of Wines and Liquors,
174 and 176 Madison-st.

An Elegant Holiday Gift Book,

Never sold except by subscription at $5.50, will be sold one or more at a time for $2.50 each to close out.
Call counting-office, 54-56 Madison-st., second floor.

Suitable Musical Gifts!

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.,

Have in stock a superb assortment of Musical Goods, embracing

Pianos, Organs, Harps,
Banjos, Batons, Drums, Fifes, Guitars, Clarionets, Flutinas,
Orguinettes, Accordions, Concertinas, Harmonicas, Tambourines, Violoncellos, Dulcimers,
Music Rolls, Piano Stools, Piano Covers, Music Folios, Musical Boxes,

And all kinds of Musical Instruments, including numerous Novelties which cannot be found elsewhere, they having been selected recently by our representatives while visiting the principal markets of Europe.

Music Books

In endless variety, American and European, in plain and rich bindings, many of them imported expressly for Holiday Presents.

During the Holiday season all our Departments will be thrown open for the accommodation of retail customers.

Access by elevators to all parts of the building.

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Barney & Berry's and American Club Skates.
SKATE GRINDING A SPECIALTY.
☞ Call or send for Price List.
THE JOHN WILKINSON CO.,
77 State-st.

ONLY 3 DAYS BEFORE CHRISTMAS!

N. Matson & Co.,
Importers,
State and Monroe-sts.,

Have in stock for the Holiday Trade a complete assortment of

DIAMOND JEWELRY,

Of Latest and Artistic Designs in

Lace Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Scarf Pins,

Together with a few

SPECIALLY FINE GEMS!

In Diamonds and Colored Stones, comprising incomparably the finest stock ever seen in this city.

Full lines of

Silverware,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Fine Clocks,
Bronzes, and
Rich Fancy Goods,

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

All of which we offer at

Lowest Prices.

Open Evenings Until Christmas.

SKATES! For the best of everything in the skate line, go to A. G. SPALDING & BRO., 108 Madison-st. They make a specialty of repairing and sharpening.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

"Now!" "At Once!"

We offer to close

"Immediately!"

Our entire stock of

Fancy Goods!

Appropriate for

"Christmas AND New Year's Gifts!"

"At your own price."

Come Early!

AND

Secure First Choice!

State and Madison-sts.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

Ladies' and Misses'

Suits!

"New, Fresh, and Bright,"

FOR

"Christmas AND New Year's Trade,"

"At Prices"

In some Instances

Below the Cost of Material.

State and Madison-sts.

PIANOS.

Largest stock, lowest prices, and easiest terms in the city.

OPEN

EVENINGS.

STORY & CAMP,

188 & 190 State-st.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO. 118 & 120 Monroe-st.

STATIONERY,

BLANK BOOKS, FANCY GOODS, CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS.

CHICAGO SCALE CO. [illegible]

I WILL DO IT.

GO DIRECT TO

JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.'S

AND BUY ONE OF THEIR

TAILOR-MADE OVERCOATS,

AND GET

10 Per Cent Discount.

Perhaps the Boy May Want One?

From the way the Overcoats are selling, we should judge that the above thought was in the minds of hundreds of our citizens.

Holiday Goods!

LADIES SPECIALLY INVITED.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.,

Corner State and Madison-sts.

FRANK REED, Manager.

S. HYMAN & CO.

Leading

DIAMOND

Merchants.

Through arrivals by every Express continue to offer the most attractive stock in every department of any house in the West at particularly attractive prices.

Inspection cordially invited.

S. Hyman & Co.

Jewelers and Importers,

State and Madison-sts.

OPEN EVENINGS.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,

Diamonds, Watches, Etc.

Special Sale of Watches This Week.

TO RENT.

Five-story and basement building No. 186 and 188 LAKE-ST., near Fifth-av., either with or without steam heat and power. Immediate possession.

JOHN A. FAIR,

185 La Salle-st.

BOOKS FOR GIFTS!

The "BEST PRESENT" you can buy is a beautiful book or set of books.

We have the largest and choicest stock in Chicago today, and are offering at prices very advantageous to the buyer.

Every new and old book of any value is to be found on our shelves and counters.

On our

10 Bargain Counters

You will find unheard-of bargains—all fresh stock. Books for children and books for adults.

Christmas Cards

We have kept our assortment up and offer the best line in the city.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymnals, Fine Stationery, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases and Fancy Goods in great variety.

Open Evenings—Electric Light.

S. A. MAXWELL & Co.,

Booksellers and Stationers,

134 & 136 Wabash-av.,

CHICAGO.

Those buy the "MARS" Who never bought before, And they who always bought Now buy the more.

PUT THE

"Mars" Cologne

On your Memorandum. It will be one thing off your mind.

To the Schoolgirl,
To the Lady of Fashion,
To the "Man About Town,"
To the Parent,
To the Sweetheart,
To the Distant Friend,

Of any age or either sex,

THE "MARS" COLOGNE

Is always a rich and welcome gift. It is elegantly trimmed, Delicate and Lasting in perfume, and the "Best in the World."

Odor Cases, Extracts, Toilet Sets, Mirrors, and Brushes, in large variety.

BUCK & RAYNER,

State and Madison-sts., 117 Clark-st.

"THE CENTURY continues to be the ideal of a magazine of literature and art."—Springfield Republican.

THE CENTURY

FOR JANUARY

CONTAINS:

Hydraulic Mining in California.

An interesting paper with sixteen graphic illustrations.

The Planting of New England.

The story of the Pilgrims and the Puritans, by EDWARD EGGLESTON, with fourteen illustrations, containing much historical material not before published.

The Rudder Grangers in England.

An amusing story by FRANK R. STOCKTON.

A Look into Hawthorne's Workshop.

An interesting revelation of the artistic principles and methods of NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, as comprised in his own preliminary notes for a posthumous romance, "Dr. Grimshawe's Secret."

Who Are the Creoles?

By GEORGE W. CABLE, author of "Old Creole Days," "The Grandissimes," etc. First paper in a series regarding the Louisiana Creoles, with illustrations by Pennell.

The Debt of Science to Darwin.

By Prof. ALFRED R. WALLACE, with a fine frontispiece portrait of Darwin, from a photograph by his son, and other illustrations.

The Trip of the "Mark Twain."

The humorous story of a trip on a Mississippi steamboat, with pictures of some of the characters.

Farming for Feathers.

An illustrated paper on ostrich farming, by E. B. BROOKS, formerly of Cape Town.

Arthur Penrhyn Stanley.

Dean Stanley's work in religious and historical literature, by FREDERIC W. H. MYERS.

The Other Contents

Include one of John Burroughs' out-of-door papers, continuations of "The Christian League of Connecticut," "Through One Administration," and Mrs. Foote's novelette, "The Last Horse Claim"; interesting departments, and in "Bric-a-brac,"

"Uncle Remus' Christmas Dance Songs.

In the February number will begin W. D. Howells' new novel, "A Woman's Reason."

Subscription price, $4 a year; 35 cents a number. All dealers take subscriptions and sell numbers.

THE CENTURY CO., New York.

PIT! PAT!

It Has Dropped Prices.

There'll be a Rush, Rain or no Rain; but there's

NO CROWDING---ROOM FOR ALL---1,200 CLERKS.

BOTH STORES OPEN ALL NIGHT.

THE PIT PAT

Of the past two days, the drizzling, dripping, wetting rain, while it did not perceptibly diminish the crowds that, wet or dry, daily throng Sea's Holiday Bazaars, DID lessen the sales at least $10,000 each day, consequently we have $20,000 worth of Holiday Goods that must be sold today and tomorrow. MUST sell $10,000 worth more today than usual and WILL do it.

SHALL DO IT,

Rain or shine. To this end we spent all of last night, while you were dreaming of Xmas,

Knocking Down the Prices

In both stores. We can afford to. Money we have made enough of, for one year, and if we have to sell goods costing us

$1.00 for 10 cts.,

We positively shall not carry over any Xmas goods. What

SEA DID LAST NIGHT

IS

Told You in the Next Column.

A BAND IN A BAND CHARIOT

Leads a continuous stream of Carriages, Herdics, Cabs, and Omnibuses which transfer customers from

Sea's State-st. to Sea's Wabash-av.

Leaving each store every moment.

FARE FREE---NO CHARGE.

Santa Claus gives Picture Books to "mammas" and their children every morning and every evening.

Popular Concerts!

Every Evening by the favorite

2d Regiment Band

The street illuminated with Fireworks at 7 o'clock.

SEA'S, WABASH-AV.

THIS IS THE LAST DAY

Of the crowd-drawing and wonderful

Sale of Toys from the New York Fire.

Any of the Rubbish on the 1c Counter,

25 Articles for 1 ct.

Your Choice on the 5c Counter for 1c.
Anything on the 5c Counter for 1c.
And any Doll or Toy on the

10, 19, or 24c Counters,

Anything on any of these Counters,

Today 5 cts.

Anything remaining tonight from this sale will be PITCHED INTO THE FURNACES.

212 BARGAIN COUNTERS

Occupy the Entire Second Floor

OF

106, 108, 110, 112 WABASH-AV.

SEA'S

Don't Forget! Fine Goods! Low Prices!

Ladies' and Gents' Gold and Silver Watches very cheap.
Fine Diamonds in large variety. Great bargains!!
Solid Gold Chains at manufacturers' prices!!
Fine Jewelry of every description very cheap!!
Opera Glasses at a large discount!
20 to 40 per cent saved by buying your fine Holiday Presents from the C. N. P. Y. Stock of first-class fine Bankrupt Goods, bought for C. A. S. H., west of New York City, at GOLDSMIDT'S old-established (1865) Diamond Brokerage and Bullion and Assay Office, 97 East Madison-st., next old stand.

Don't Forget It!!

Music-Boxes.

Fifty large size Music Boxes, including the most desirable styles, with drums, bells, castanets, and other orchestral and zither attachments, received too late for our jobbing trade, and will be retailed at jobbers' prices. A rare chance to obtain one of these ever popular HOLIDAY GIFTS. Who wants

A GENUINE AMATI, KLOTZ, OR VILLIAUME VIOLIN

as the most appreciative of all gifts for a musical son or daughter. You can find one of each and a rare assort of all kinds of Musical Instruments at the importing and jobbing house of

T. HOWARD FOOTE,

190 State-st., Second Floor.

Opposite the Palmer House. New York house 21 and 23 Maiden Lane.

Fruits and CANDY. Best in Chicago. Mixed fruits, 6Lbs for $1.00. Mix. candy, 6c to 81b. Baskets of both $20 to $50. Expressed to all points. Popular Gifts. "TAYLOR'S," Clark. Telephone, 915. Send for circular.

The Last Drop!

Not of rain do we mean, but the

LAST DROP IN PRICES

OCCURRED AT

Sea's Last Night!

SEA, the Sleepless, Tireless Bargain-Giver, spent the night knifing the prices.

READ WHAT HE DID!

These 87 Silk Plush Toilet Cases, fitted with Celluloid Mirror, Brush, and Comb, we find too many of,

Price Today, $3.65.

Satin and Ebony Comb and Brush Cases moved too slow yesterday at $1.50. You'll find them today on the

48c Counter.

48c seemed cheap enough for an Ebony, Satin, and Embroidered Whisk-broom Holder, but we have 300 more than we want, so

24c Will Buy Them Today.

Ivory Chess Men that should have been placed on our counters a month ago at $1.25, were carelessly left in the storehouse. Only two more days remain, so

24c Is Today's Price.

Peacock Feather Fire Screens and Dusters sell readily at 45 to 98c, but only two days remain, so

24c Buys Any of Them Today.

24c Peacock Feather Mats are

10c Today.

Yesterday's 24c Tropical Plumage Parlor Dusters

Are Today 10c. T. P. P. D.

Nickel Ash Trays, ornamented with Birds perched on the side, were marked first 24c, then 10c,

Today they will fly away at 5c.

Hard Wood, ornamented with Gilt and Silver Decorations, fashioned into a large Work Box and fitted with Scissors, Thimble, Bodkin, Needle Case, etc., we sold thousands of at 98c, but thousands remain and only two days to move them, so take 'em away

At 48c.

Ebony Card Boxes, holding two packs, with hand-painted decorations, sold yesterday at $1.24,

Today's Price, 48c.

Same for a single pack at 24c; yesterday's price twice twenty-four.

Musical Trick Cabinets, containing wonderful tricks, with explanations, were $1.50; to close them out

Today we name 48c as the Price.

Those full-size Leatherette Albums, with gilt edges and gilt clasp, sold yesterday at 49c,

Are 19c Today.

5,000 too many to sell in two days is the reason of the cut.

2,000 Genuine Morocco Leather Bound Albums that sold readily at 39c were placed on our

39c Counter Last Light.

48c Good Strong Painted Sleighs today 24c.
Reed's Band Wagon, the large Dollar Toy, 24c.
$2.50 Mechanical Tin Locomotives today 24c.
The last lot of 75c Magic Lanterns at 19c.

The following Toys sold yesterday at

19, 24, and 39 cts., Today 10 cts,

Hill's A B C Blocks, Brightly Painted in Book Form Case.
Child's Musical Panorama, houses, scenery, &c., more.
Large Perforated Tin Wagons, Horse and Driver.
Large Bright Colored Tin Steamboat.
China Tea Sets that sold yesterday at 24c.

We find "Youths' Tool Chests No. 1" stacked up like cord wood; they cost 39c and sold first at 24c, afterwards at 15c.

These Tool Chests Today for 5c.

Lead Soldiers come packed in small boxes, and few appreciate the fact that they are expensive just because they look small; too many remain, so the

Price Today Is 5c.

THE DOLLS.

Dolls that sold yesterday at $2.48 and $2.98 each, packed in large waste glazed boxes, Model Wax, Real Hair, and almost life-size, are

TODAY 98c.

26c Kid Body, Model Wax Baby Dolls,

TODAY 24c.

Just because only two days more remain.

The 24c indestructible Wax Dolls, with hair, have been reduced to 10c.

All Fancy Goods Reduced, All Toys Reduced,

FOR THE

Make Up for Rain Sale Today.

JAPANESE BOXES,

Filled with Fine Candies,

5c TODAY.

Sea's, Wabash-av.

RELIABLE

Fur Garments

Of Every Description,

Best in Material, Style, and Finish,

AT

EDDY, HARVEY & CO.'S,

240 & 242 Monroe-st.

RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20—Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: After wearing your Patent Retentive Common-Sense Truss for two years, find I am entirely cured, not having worn the Truss for months. My age is 75 years. Previous to your adjusting a Truss I had great difficulty in retaining the rupture. THOMAS CHANNEL.

DR. E. B. PARKER, COMMON-SENSE TRUSS CO., Office and Factory, 59 Dearborn, Chicago. The only Western Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings. Trusses, etc.

WASHINGTON.

The House Passes the Postal Bill with the Cheap-Postage Clause.

Robeson's Half-Pay Amendment, Aimed at the Pacific Railroads, Corrected and Agreed To.

Another Day of Profitless Debate in the Senate on the Civil-Service Bill.

Passage by the Senate of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation.

Retired Army Officers May Hold Civil Office in the Territories—Senator Ferry's Troubles.

THE POST-OFFICE BILL.

IT PASSES THE HOUSE WITH THE PACIFIC ROAD CLAUSE AND THE TWO-CENT POSTAGE RATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—The House discovered after it had discussed the Robeson amendment to the Post-Office bill for hours that the author of the amendment did not know what it meant, and was willing to accept an amendment offered by a backwoods Arkansas lawyer. The fact that Robeson did not know what he meant by his own amendment was exposed by Hiscock. This threw Robeson into utter confusion. The Robeson amendment as perfected was adopted.

IT WILL NOW REMAIN FOR THE SENATE TO DECIDE

what is a reasonable compensation to pay the subsidy roads for carrying the mails. The Holman amendment reducing the pay for mail transportation on land-grant roads to 50 per cent of the amount paid other railroads was rejected by a large majority. Hewitt's substitute for the Robeson amendment, which provided for an increase of the sinking-fund of the railroads to the amount of their compensation for carrying the mails, was ruled out on a point of order. The bill was then passed without division. As it goes to the Senate it contains the two-cent postage provision.

DEBATE ATTENDING THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Reed, of Maine, in the chair) on the Post-Office Appropriation bill.

Mr. Robeson, of New Jersey, continued his argument in support of his pending amendment fixing the compensation of land-grant and bond-subsidy railroads for carrying the mails. The amendment was objected to as being uncertain, because it said "50 per cent of the amount now allowed to them by law." He failed to see the exact point of that objection. Whatever was allowed to them was allowed by law.

Mr. Upson, of Texas, inquired what was now paid them.

Mr. Robeson replied that

THE AMOUNT MIGHT BE UNCERTAIN,

but, if it were, it was because the companies disputed the construction of the law, which the Executive Department charged with its construction had put upon it.

Mr. McLane, of Missouri, argued that Mr. Robeson's amendment undertook to say the compensation to these roads should be one-half of what it is now, whereas the contract was that it should be a reasonable compensation, and the law said the judiciary should decide what was reasonable. The action would be a repudiation of the contract.

Mr. Caswell, of Wisconsin, adhered to his opinion that when a contract embodied in an original charter was executed and the rights of companies had been vested Congress could not reduce the compensation allowed under that contract without repudiation.

Mr. Robeson said that as there seemed to be a quibble over his amendment he would accept the amendment of the gentleman from Arkansas. If the defenders of these roads did not wish to take one side of the sword, let them take the other.

Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, protested somewhat indignantly against the gentleman from New Jersey making such a remark.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, advocated the passage of a law which

WOULD COMPEL THESE CORPORATIONS

to pay into the sinking fund more than they were now required to do. Congress should compel them to pay 50 per cent of their net earnings and 50 per cent of the profits of their lands into that fund.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, took a similar position.

Mr. Robeson's amendment, as modified by his acceptance of Mr. Dunn's amendment, was adopted—64 to 30.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, raised the point of no quorum, but withdrew it upon condition that there should be a yea and nay vote in the House.

The question then recurred on Mr. Holman's amendment, which fixes the compensation for carrying the mails by land-grant railroads which have received over 3,000 acres per mile at 50 per cent of the rate allowed to other railroads.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, offered as a substitute for Mr. Robeson's adopted amendment the following: "The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to report to Congress a plan by which the sinking fund created by the act of May 7, 1878, shall be enlarged by additional payments to be made thereto by companies affected by said act, so that the debt which will be due to the United States for principal and interest of bonds advanced to said companies

SHALL SURELY BE PAID

at the maturity thereof, or at the expiration of any extension thereof which the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem necessary to be made, in order that annual contributions to the sinking fund shall be within the ability of said companies to make, and that the debt may be discharged with ease and certainty."

Mr. Holman's amendment was lost—41 to 18.

Mr. Hewitt's substitute was ruled out on a point of order.

On motion of Mr. Mills, of Texas, an amendment was adopted directing the Postmaster-General to make a thorough investigation into the railway mail service of the United States and to report at the next session of Congress what is a reasonable value of the transportation of mails, and what difference there is between the cost of transportation of freight for private parties and the cost of transportation of the mail. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. Hewitt withdrew his demand for a yea-and-nay vote on the Robeson amendment, and it was agreed to.

The bill then passed—yeas, 163; nays, 21.

ALL ABOUT THE ROBESON AMENDMENT TO THE POST-OFFICE BILL.

The Supreme Court has held that the general provisions of the postal code which apply to that system of roads which is known as the Pacific Railroads, a system of roads which has received a special charter from the Government of the United States, and under that special charter claims it is not amenable to the general provisions of the postal code. The Robeson amendment proposes to reduce the amount to the land-grant roads to 50 per cent of what they now receive. This would take about $700,000 from them annually. The Dunn amendment was a correction as to phraseology. The resolution is aimed at the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads. The Robeson proposition is, in short, to reduce the mail pay one-half.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

NO LIKELIHOOD OF A VOTE BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—The Senate made no progress towards disposing of the Civil-Service bill, except that there will not hereafter be as many set speeches to be delivered. Today the speeches were made by Mr. Harrow, the new Georgia Senator, Ben Hill's successor, who started in the traditional Bourbon course of opposing all civil-service reform; by Mr. Dawes, who spoke with great vigor in support of his own amendment; by Mr. Morgan and by Mr. Call. There was no disposition manifested to vote. The friends of the measure greatly fear that a vote cannot be taken before the holidays. That there is to be a holiday recess seems probable. The Senate Appropriations Committee has agreed to the House resolution and will call it up tomorrow, but there is a determined effort on the part of some Republicans to induce the Caucus Committee to agree that the Republicans shall unitedly oppose any recess.

PROMINENT IN THIS MOVEMENT

are Edmunds of Vermont and Rollins of New Hampshire. They are confident of success, but they probably are oversanguine. Should the recess resolution be agreed to the opponents of the bill will be likely to endeavor, by talk, to prevent action before Christmas. Mr. Pendleton, who has charge of the bill, unfortunately does not seem disposed to attempt to secure a speedy vote. Several other long speeches have yet to be made—more than enough to consume the time until Friday noon.

YESTERDAY'S SPEECHES.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—The Civil-Service bill being under consideration Mr. Pendleton offered an amendment striking out the provision that original entrance to the service shall be in the lowest grade, and providing that appointment in the department shall be apportioned as nearly as possible among the States and Territories and the District of Columbia on the basis of population.

Mr. Vest said he had agreed that this bill should be reported to the Senate not because he believed its provisions would remedy the evils existing in our civil service, but rather as a means of emphasizing his conviction of the urgent necessity for reform. Of that necessity there could be no question. Money had become the most potent factor in American elections, and the civil service was used by the Republican party as one of the means of raising money for political purposes.

THE GREAT TROUBLE NOW

in the reform of the civil service was expected from men who are in their hearts opposed to it. It was idle to give this infant into the hands of a nurse who desired its death, and then expect it to grow into healthy manhood. The Republican party, judged by its record, was opposed to civil-service reform. Gen. Grant, in 1871, had recommended certain regulations almost identical with the provisions of the pending bill, and what had become of these regulations?

Mr. Allison said that, as he understood it, the pending bill simply proposed to enact into law a practice now followed in most of the departments—notably the Treasury Department—in regulating promotions.

Mr. Vest said every Senator knew the regulations to which Mr. Allison referred amounted to nothing. When Mr. Schurz was Secretary of the Interior he had made an attempt to put them in force, and they were ostensibly in force now in the Treasury Department; yet

NO DEMOCRAT COULD GET AN APPOINTMENT,

and the First-Assistant Postmaster-General had recently announced publicly that the offices in that department were to be used for the benefit of the Republican party, and sneered at the idea of any other system. After President Grant had announced his reformatory purposes in 1871, the second Administration, based to a great degree upon the spoils system. Then came that which a distinguished Senator from New York, no longer in the Senate, called the "swivel-service reform of Father Fraud Hayes," an Administration whose first act was to reward with offices yielding $30,000 a year men who for its benefit had stolen the suffrages of sovereign States. Mr. Vest read a letter of Casanave, a member of the Louisiana Returning Board in 1876, to President Hayes, asking to be rewarded for his services in that capacity, and remarked that the extent of

DEGRADATION OF OUR POLITICS

was shown by the fact that a man holding a public position could dare address such a letter to the President of the United States. A man who had aided in throttling and stifling the voice of the free people of Louisiana dared, in the Capitol of the Nation, to demand money from the President for these services, and the money was paid. Next came President Garfield's Administration. Garfield, in all his public utterances, has denounced the very abuses now sought to be remedied by legislation. Yet no sooner was he nominated for the Presidency than he began correspondence with Dorsey, Secretary of the National Republican Committee, and now the chief of the star-route defendants—a correspondence breathing the spirit of the "spoils" system, the burden of it being "Money! Money must be obtained! Men money for the Democratic vote of Indiana!" and Dorsey was afterwards toasted

AT A BANQUET

given at Delmonico's and presided over by Gen. Grant, to do him honor for having corrupted the suffrage of that great State. It had been charged that the Democratic party formerly practiced this system of political assessments, but he defied the gentleman to produce from the annals of the Democratic party such infamous documents as the highwayman's letter dated Philadelphia and signed John Cessna, Chairman, and addressed to officeholders, demanding 3 per cent of their salaries, and threatening that at the end of the campaign a list of those who had not paid would be placed in the hands of the heads of departments. The Senators from Maine and Iowa (Hale and Allison), now so ardent for reform, were at that time members of the Republican committee, and had no rebuke for the authors of this document.

Mr. Allison said the circular purported to have been issued by the Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, and had no relation to the Congressional Committee. He had never seen the letter before. So far as he knew, such a document was unknown in the history of the Congressional Committee and he thought

IT DESERVED THE CONDEMNATION OF EVERY MEMBER OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Mr. Vest (continuing) said the great evil in the civil service now was that the Republican party had come to believe that the offices belong to them, as a matter of right, and, ignoring the people, had proceeded to tear each other to pieces about patronage, and this, more than anything else, had contributed to their recent defeat. Referring to Mr. Hale's charge that the "whisky interest" was an ally of the Democratic party, and that Sherman's statement that the result of the recent election in Ohio was largely due to that alliance, Mr. Vest said that for the last twenty years the "whisky interest" had voted steadily with the Republicans, and their complaint now that they were defeated last fall by the defection of that interest was an admission on their part that their triumphs had been won by its aid. To show on which side the liquor influence really is, Mr. Vest made

AN ELABORATE COMPARISON

between the States that voted for Garfield and those that voted for Hancock of approximately the same population, as to the number of wholesale and retail dealers in each, according to the internal-revenue returns, showing, he said, that, in the Garfield States there were 116,193 retail liquor-dealers against 57,749 in the Hancock States, inhabited by "the whisky-soaking Democracy," giving to the gentlemen upon the Republican side, representing of course the intelligence, and morality, and religion, and sobriety of the entire country, a clear majority of 50,456 saloons. [Laughter.] Carrying the comparison into detail, he stated that Maine, with a prohibitory liquor law for thirty-one years past, had one retail liquor shop for every 701 inhabitants, while West Virginia, with about the same population and no prohibitory law, had only one saloon for every 316 inhabitants. Iowa had one to every 370 inhabitants, while Texas had only one to every 548. New Hampshire, with a prohibitory law, had one for every 376 inhabitants, while Florida, with nearly the same population, had only one to every 553. Kansas, with a prohibitory law, had one to every 879 inhabitants, while South Carolina, with almost the same population and no prohibitory law, had one to every 98; and in Massachusetts, under the shadow of Plymouth Rock [laughter], there was one liquor-retailer to every 244 inhabitants, while in North Carolina, with nearly the same population, there was only one to every 1,000. Mr. Vest denied that the Democratic party was held together by

A HOPE OF PUBLIC PLUNDER.

If the party had depended upon that it would have gone to pieces long ago, and in conclusion, he would say to the gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber: "You may defeat us again—that is in the hands of God and of the future; but so long as the love of local self-government exists in the hearts of the American people, so long, under God, will we meet you face to face and hand to hand to dispute your supremacy in these United States of ours. Offices may be in your grasp; political appointments may be at your command; but millions may be supple tools of party, trampie out the free sufferage of the people,

...ain and again will we meet you to con... your right to ignore what we believe to ... the great principles of this Government... self-government, the right of communi... to govern themselves so long ... they do not interfere with ... the rights of others."

MR. BARROW

(Senator Hill's successor) opposed the bill. He believed that there was urgent need for the ...pletion of our civil service, but what was required was not a new system, but the ...cution of men who have abused and de... the service.

Mr. Dawes said that as he was not a new convert to the cause of civil-service reform he had not thought it necessary to put himself forward in this debate. Long ago he had advocated the principles now embodied in part in this bill, but with so little success as had been forced to the conclusion that reform civil service could be reformed there must first be such a reform in public opinion as would force the necessary legislation from Congress. Even this declaration had driven back in his face by reformers themselves, who declared that public opinion must be created by legislation. Now, however, all was changed. What the press and platform-lecturer had failed to do, politicians had accomplished, though at great cost, and the omnipotence of public opinion was manifest all about us. It was time and proper that they who had done so much to bring on the disaster should now try to do something to repair the damage, but the danger now was the patient would suffer from a multiplicity of doctors, and for this reason he had forborne, and would forbear to offer any amendments to the bill. It was right in principle, and while he thought it might be improved he would cheerfully give it his support. The time had come when our system of appointment to office must be changed, because the growth of the country would render it impossible to continue the old system.

MR. MORGAN

said he was prepared to support any measure which would tend to put in office the class of persons best qualified and most to be relied upon in the conduct of public business. The folly of the existing system were indefensible, and one of them was the annoyance and humiliation put upon the Senators and Representatives when they were required to go to the departments and ask for offices. To remedy this evil, he would offer an amendment providing that no person appointed from a Senator or a Representative should be considered by any person making an appointment unless it had been previously asked in writing by one or more of the examiners.

Mr. Hoar suggested that, as the examinations were to be competitive, the amendment had better prohibit absolutely all such recommendations.

MR. MORGAN

said that, before offering the amendment, he would consider the suggestion. He intended to offer another amendment requiring applicants to be examined in the States and Territories where they resided, the object being to prevent the immigration of people into Washington to follow the business of officeseeking. This would be a favor to the people themselves, while, at the same time, it would secure better material for examinations to operate on. He was strongly opposed to the provision in the bill confining entrance into the service to the lowest grade of clerkships. Such a plan would not give efficient service. In the Land-Office, for example, there were numerous clerkships, for which proper preparation would be the education of a lawyer instead of that of a copyist.

MR. CALL

made an argument to show the bill proposed to infringe upon the appointing power of the Executive, and was therefore unconstitutional. He also criticised some of the provisions of the bill. He yielded for a motion to go into executive session. Agreed to.

MORE PENSIONS.

FURTHER HOPES OF THE CLAIM AGENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—Attention is called to the fact that a vast number of petitions are being received here from all points of the country for the passage of the bill to increase pensions to $40 of those who have lost a limb. These petitions are printed in common form, and believed to be the work of claim agents, as this is a kind of work in which some of them have largely operated for years. One of the claim agents doing the largest business here disclosed to those he supposed interested that he had sent out large numbers of those blank petitions. On the other hand, the President of

THE MAIMED SOLDIERS' LEAGUE

here, upon being inquired of, said that so far as he knew neither the Central League here nor any of the branches had sent out any printed forms of petition. This served to strengthen the impression that this particular part of the work, which was flooding Congress with petitions emanating with this class of men. A letter from Secretary Pea of the Ohio Valley Branch of the league, shows that the petitions lately circulated in that section and signed by many prominent men originated with the league and were forwarded here by its officers. The evident interference of claim agents in the matter has caused

A CLOSE SCRUTINY OF THE BILL,

and a decision to strike out a clause upon which it was believed their interest was founded, which would enable them to push their services upon pensioners. This was the clause extending the benefits of the bill to all who had suffered an equal disability to the loss of an arm, leg, or foot. The claim agents' opportunity would have been in preparing and presenting evidence of this equal disability. Thus amended the measure will be left out of the clutches of the claim agents as any pension measure can be.

THE TARIFF BILL.

MAY CHAMBER PROCEDURE OF THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—The action of the Senate Committee on Finance in refusing to furnish for publication any information as to what is being done with the Tariff bill, is in marked contrast with the action of the Committee on Ways and Means in regard to this matter, and is properly the cause for much dissatisfaction with manufacturers, merchants, and importers who are directly interested. The Committee on Ways and Means through their clerk, daily furnish the press with the result of their proceedings, and also answer all inquiries made concerning the important measure being considered. The House committee recognize the fact that the people are entitled to accurate information as to what is being done with the measure that affect all their material interests, and the Senate committee would do well to follow this example.

GEORGIA.

A PANIC AMONG THE FEDERAL OFFICEHOLDERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—There is a panic among the Federal officeholders in Georgia. Several of them are booked for early removal. The main object is to encourage independent political sentiment in that State, as well as to benefit the public service. Pleasants, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Savannah district, will probably be removed. A prominent Georgia Independent, expresses the opinion that Wimberly, of the Georgia Legislature, will be his successor. The same gentleman says that Pledger, Surveyor of Customs at Atlanta, is also to be removed and succeeded by Taylor Pledger, a colored man, has been for years Chairman of the Republican State Committee. It is charged that he has on several occasions thrown his influence in favor of Democratic candidates for office.

AMONG HIS SINS

is the support which he gave to the Bourbon candidate against Emory Speer. This is understood to be the main reason for his proposed removal. Speer's friends are working to secure his appointment as United States District Attorney for the Northern District. A number of his fellow-members in the Legislature on the Republican side, have recommended his appointment. The proposition to make Speer District Attorney is also in the interest of fostering the Independent element in Georgia politics.

TODAY.

A CONTEST FOR THE FLOOR EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—There will be a squabble in the House tomorrow morning between the friends of several measures. The Appropriations Committee will endeavor to get the Army bill with the hope of finishing before the holiday recess. Mr. Brown's Civil-Service bill is a special order. It will undoubtedly press that unless it shall happen that Judge Kelley has persuaded him to give the Tobacco bill the right of way. Mr. Kelley is anxious that the Tobacco bill shall be disposed of before the recess. Strong pressure has been brought to bear upon individual members from their constituents in favor of early action. Even if the Tobacco bill should be taken up tomorrow, however, there is little prospect that it will be disposed of in the two days which remain. There is as little prospect that the Civil-Service bill could be disposed of in that time.

THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

will therefore be likely to succeed, and the Army bill be sent to the Senate before adjournment. Some members of the Ways and Means Committee think that a quorum of that body can be held here for four days next week on the Tariff bill. Conversation with members of the committee, however, indicates that nearly every one expects to be the fortunate man to leave the others to do the work. No quorum will be found after Friday.

MICHIGAN SENATORSHIP.

INTERVIEWS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE PRESENT CONTEST BETWEEN FERRY AND HUBBELL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—The Michigan Senatorial contest, conducted from Washington, grows hotter. Criminations and recriminations are made on every hand. It seems possible that every member of the delegation may yet be involved in the discussion. One of the central feature is in the controversy now is whether or not Senator Ferry was responsible for the fact that Thornton, a clerk in the Interior Department, published a campaign newspaper, the Kalamazoo *Commercial*, which, while it supported Ferry, opposed Burrows; and whether Ferry knew that the sale of the paper by Thornton to other parties, pending the campaign, was a bona fide sale. The following interviews with the persons who have the most active interest in the matter give

THE LATEST PHASE OF THE QUESTION

here Senator Ferry said: "It is not true that I asked Secretary Teller not to remove Thornton. I did go to Mr. Teller and tell him that charges would be filed against Thornton, and that I wanted him to give him a hearing, as any man would want a hearing against whom a charge had been made. And I also told Secretary Teller that if he had, or should have, any proofs that Thornton, during the campaign, when the Kalamazoo *Commercial* was supporting me and attacking Burrows, had retained any interest in the *Commercial* that he (Teller) should instantly discharge him. As a matter of fact I was as much surprised as anybody when I went into that district during the campaign to find that the paper was attacking Burrows and supporting me, and when I met Thornton I arraigned him for it. He said: 'I am not responsible for the paper. I have sold it.' I told him," said Mr. Ferry, "that he

OUGHT NOT TO HAVE SOLD IT

until after the campaign. Thornton replied that he could not have realized any money if he had waited until after the campaign, and that the paper was losing money every day. It is false," said Mr. Ferry, very earnestly, "if any one charges that I ever had any interest in the paper, or ever knew that it was to be used to injure Mr. Burrows, or any other member of the Republican party. My course in all this matter has been as straightforward as possible. I had nothing to do with the starting of the paper, nor with the sale of it, nor with the management of it during the campaign, and have had no interest in it whatever at any time. But I have told Secretary Teller that whenever he had any evidence that Thornton retained any interest in the paper that he ought to be removed, and that I myself would ask for his removal instanter."

Mr. Ferry most earnestly denied that there has been any duplicity, double-dealing, or prevarication on his part in this whole matter. He added: "I want you to call upon Secretary Teller and obtain from him a statement, which I am sure he will make, exonerating me in the premises."

SECRETARY TELLER.

A representative of THE TRIBUNE called upon Secretary Teller, who said: "I do not wish to be drawn into any newspaper controversy or notoriety regarding this matter, but there seems to be a misunderstanding of the facts, which I desire to correct. Senator Ferry did not entreat me not to remove Thornton, but, on the contrary, declared that if the charges were true, Thornton ought to be removed."

Mr. Teller has now the charges and papers connected with the case, and a decision may be looked for at any time. The Secretary further stated that Mr. Ferry had seen him and related the facts concerning Thornton.

MR. BURROWS

was also seen. He did not desire to enter into any newspaper controversy regarding the action of Senator Ferry in the matter of the removal of Thornton, but he said, in order that all may know just what part he has taken in the premises, he would make the following statement: "The statement that Secretary Teller had betrayed Senator Ferry is not correct in the sense that he had violated any confidence between them, but, in stating to me when I called to lay before him the Thornton transaction that Senator Ferry had already spoken to him about it, simply disclosed Mr. Ferry's duplicity toward me. The fact is, Mr. Thornton is Mr. Ferry's appointee, and I waited here for nearly two weeks for Mr. Ferry's arrival before taking any steps in the matter, deeming, as a courtesy, that I should first consult him. Upon his arrival I immediately called upon him and laid before him

THORNTON'S TREACHERY,

and requested him to join me in a written demand for his removal. This he declined to do. I insisted upon it, when he told me he would see me again the following morning. He said next morning that he thought nothing should be done till after the Senatorial election; that it would complicate matters, but that, after election he would have him removed if my statements proved to be true. I still insisted that the removal should be made at once, and that, if he would not join me in the request, I wished him (as Thornton was his appointee) to make the demand.

THIS HE DECLINED TO DO,

and finally said that he did not wish to move in the matter, but, if I would make the statement to the Secretary, he would follow it up; that he did not want to see the Secretary first. I spoke to him several times about the removal, and his universal reply was: 'You are to see him first, and I will see him afterwards.' Last Wednesday evening, when I spoke to him again about the removal, he again repeated: 'You know you are to see him first.' Thursday afternoon I saw the Secretary, and laid the whole matter before him, when I was informed by the Secretary that Senator Ferry

HAD ALREADY SEEN HIM

in relation to the matter; advised him that I was to make the charges against Thornton, and requested the Secretary to see him (Ferry) before any action was taken upon my request. The same evening after this conversation with the Secretary I informed Mr. Ferry that I had seen the Secretary and laid the Thornton matter fully before him, adding: 'I hope you will now follow it up according to agreement.' His reply was: 'All right, I will see him this week'—intending to leave the impression on my mind that he had not seen the Secretary. What I complain of in Senator Ferry is that he should represent to me that he desired me to prefer the charges, and that he would see the Secretary afterwards, when, in fact, he saw the Secretary in advance, and forestalled any action upon the charges until he could be consulted."

HUBBELL

takes every opportunity to dig at Ferry. Here is his latest contribution: Meeting Representative Hubbell this afternoon, your correspondent asked:

"What's the news?"

"The news is," was the reply, "that Tom Ferry is running about among his brother Senators trying to get from them certificates to the effect that he is a man of good moral character; and that Logan refused to give any such certificate, saying that, if the people of Michigan have not yet discovered what kind of a man their Senator is, it is their own fault."

A paper to that effect was signed by Senators Morrill, Windom, Hoar, and others. It probably will be seen later at Lansing.

WILLIAM M. SPRINGER.

A TALK ON TARIFF AND TAXATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—Mr. William M. Springer, of Illinois, is a candidate for Speaker of the next House, and his candidacy is more serious than his opponents are disposed to credit. His views on the vital subjects of tariff and taxation are, therefore, of interest. In the course of a long interview with THE TRIBUNE correspondent he expressed the opinions which follow upon this subject, to the publication of which he has given his consent:

"Do you not think," I asked, "that there has been a noteworthy change in public opinion in Congress since the beginning of the session with respect to the total repeal of the tobacco tax?"

"There seems to be an increased interest in the press in reference to the repeal of internal-revenue taxes, and especially on tobacco, but how far this agitation has affected the minds of members of Congress I am unable to say."

"Has Judge Kelley now any considerable following in his proposition to wholly repeal the tax on tobacco?"

"At the last session of Congress the proposition to repeal the tobacco tax as an amendment to the Internal Revenue bill then pending came

WITHIN TWO VOTES

of being adopted in the Committee of the Whole House by tellers, Mr. Kelley then voting against repeal under instructions from the Republican caucus. I think the proposition, with Judge Kelley's change of front, he being now in favor of repeal, will command a majority of the votes of the House of Representatives."

"Is not the general tendency of opinion in favor of a reduction of revenue through the tariff first, and through internal revenue afterwards, if necessary?"

"There is a decided preference of opinion among tariff reformers in favor of a reduction of revenue through the tariff first and through internal revenue afterwards. I would prefer a reduction of the tariff upon the necessaries of life rather than the repeal of any internal-revenue taxes, but I see little prospect of any material reduction in the tariff now, or even during the next Congress. What is desired, however, now is the reduction of the income of the Government, and if such reduction cannot be procured in one way it must be in another. As a practical legislator, if I cannot secure what I most desire I will secure as much as I can in the right direction. My object is, as I said, to reduce the income of the Government. The reduction of the tobacco tax and other internal-revenue taxes will accomplish this, but

I AM UNALTERABLY OPPOSED,

even for the sake of reducing the revenue of the Government, to the abolition of the tax on distilled spirits. The principal tariff rates are largely prohibitory of the reduction of such rates, and until the revenue basis is reached will continually increase the revenue until a strictly revenue basis is reached. All reduction of tariff rates will increase tariff revenue; but increased revenue is not what the Government needs. The people require a decrease of tax burdens as well as a decrease of revenue."

"Is the tax on tobacco in any sense to be regarded as one of the burdens of taxation?"

"In many senses the tax on tobacco may be regarded as a burdensome tax. It is burdensome upon the producer; it is annoying and burdensome upon the manufacturer; it requires

A LARGE ARMY OF TAX-GATHERERS, SPIES, AND REFORMERS

to carry it into effect. These Governmental employés are the most useful agents of the political bosses, and have an important influence in controlling elections. The system of levying and collecting the tobacco tax has built up an immense tobacco monopoly which favors large capitalists and large establishments and tends to crush out all small dealers and manufacturers. It is a war tax, and is paid, whether for luxury or necessaries, by the great mass of laboring people. The poor man might be indulged in a little cheap luxury."

"Would it not be a much greater benefit to the laboring man to reduce the tariff on boots and shoes, hats and caps, and clothing, cutlery, tools, blankets, and other items of domestic economy than to do anything to make whisky and tobacco cheaper?"

"It would be a greater benefit, in my judgment, to the laboring man to reduce the tariff on the articles named rather than upon whisky and tobacco, and if this Republican Congress will only reduce the tariff upon the articles mentioned in some substantial and effective manner so as to

REDUCE THE PRICE OF LIVING

to the laboring man, and to that extent increase the net amount of his income, it will have deserved much of the country. I shall vote for any and all reductions proposed upon the tariff at this session, or the next session, and every session until it has reached a revenue basis. Should the income of the Government be increased by such reduction, as it would be, I would prevent this by putting many articles now highly taxed upon the free list."

"SINCE MOST OF THE CIVILIZED NATIONS make tobacco and spirits main objects of revenue, why should we begin by entirely abolishing the tax on tobacco?"

"That is a pertinent inquiry to be addressed to the Committee on Ways and Means, and I commend it to their careful consideration."

"At the present rate of progress in the Ways and Means Committee does it seem probable that that committee will be able to report and secure the passage of any tariff-reduction bill?"

"I think not during this session; at least that has never been the intention of the majority of Congress, in my judgment."

"What do you think of

THE TARIFF COMMISSION BILL?"

"I have not given the bill recommended by the Tariff Commission careful and deliberate consideration, but from a careful examination of some of its features I am of the opinion that the alleged reduction of tariff taxes to the extent of 20 to 25 per cent on the average will not be secured by the practical working of the bill should it become a law. The reductions proposed are in many cases merely nominal, and will not affect the amount of taxes collected. For instance, the tariff on steel rails is now $28 a ton. The commission proposes a reduction to $17.60, but English rails cannot be sold in New York for less than $28 a ton before paying the tax; add the tax $17.60 and the rails must sell for $45.60 per ton, but American rails are now sold at $40 a ton. Hence the commission is just as prohibitory as the present rate and would not change the practical effect of the tariff a particle. So with many other things which might be enumerated. The commission also recommends a material increase of duties which are now nearly prohibitory. I will not vote for any increase of rates, but will vote for any reduction, however small it may be. If the reductions proposed by the committee will have any effect whatever, it will be to

INCREASE THE REVENUE OF THE GOVERNMENT,

and such increase of revenue will constantly follow until the reduction has reached the point of maximum revenue and minimum rate or a strictly revenue basis. All reductions until that point is reached will produce increased revenue, but the Government already has a surplus of over a hundred millions of revenue a year."

"How are we to get rid of this surplus?"

"Either by the repeal of internal taxation or by placing many articles upon the free list that are now subject to tariff taxes. I regard an overflowing Treasury as one of the greatest evils of Government. It invites a large lobby; it promotes extravagance; tends towards corruption; stimulates jobs and raids upon the Treasury generally; aside from the other consideration always to be kept in view—unnecessary burden upon the people. Hence, in order to secure effective reduction of the Government's income and genuine relief of the burdens of taxation upon the people, any measure of tax-reduction should embrace the internal revenue and tariff taxes in

ONE GENERAL SYSTEM.

But I have no hope of such intelligent and effective dealing with the subject by this Congress. If anything is done it will be done by spasms, by piecemeals, by patchwork. The next Congress will be in my judgement, in but little better condition to deal with the subject practically than this. There will be a large majority in the House in favor of genuine reform in the revenue, and that majority will undoubtedly mature and pass through the House, as it should do, a measure of genuine relief to a tax-burdened people covering the tariff and internal revenue, but the Senate will be composed of a majority of protectionists, more so even than now; and the President, even if a majority could be secured in the Senate, is for protection with incidental revenue, and his veto might confidently be expected in case any genuine measure of tax-reduction should be passed by the two Houses. Therefore the people must look to the Presidential election in 1884 for relief from excessive taxation and other abuses of government if a President and a majority of both branches of Congress shall be chosen at that election in the interests of the people and of genuine reform. Relief may then be expected, but not till then."

NOTES.

THE DISTILLERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—The distillers were about the Capitol today looking blue. They were not complimentary to the management of John Sherman, who put the Bonded-Period bill in opposition to the civil-service measure. It is now thought that Sherman will not try to bring up the bill until the civil-service question shall have been disposed of.

CONSOLIDATION APPROVED.

The Senate Committee on Territories took important action with respect to the proposed consolidation of Pacific railroads between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean. A bill which proposes to give the Southern Pacific the right to consolidate was referred, with all other bills on the same subject, to a sub-committee, consisting of Senators Sawyer, Saunders, Brown, and Sewall, with instructions to report some bill. This action is understood to be equivalent to an approval of the principle of consolidation.

THE ARMY.

The new provision of the Army Appropriation bill cuts deeper than had been expected. It appears that Gens. Howard, Terry, and Augur are all now on duty on their brevet rank, and that, if the bill should pass, they would be relegated back to the service as Brigadiers-General.

THE LEE HEIRS.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, to which the resolution of Mr. Edmunds relative to acquiring legal title to the Arlington estate was referred, will, it is said, report in favor of appropriating a reasonable sum to pay the Lee heirs, if a satisfactory adjustment can be made.

BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. Hoar now hopes to be able to induce the Senate to set Jan. 15 for the consideration of the Bankruptcy bill. Mr. Hoar has found it necessary to correct the impression created by the publication of parts of the amendments of the Judiciary Committee. The amendment relating to dealing in futures is not the amendment proposed by Mr. Morgan, which declared that any one who dealt in futures should per se be adjudicated a bankrupt. The Senate Judiciary has not proposed to enter upon a crusade to prevent stock-gambling by legislation. All that the amendment proposes is to enumerate or deal in futures, by an insolvent person, as an act of bankruptcy. A stock speculator is put on the same footing as any other insolvent, and the mention of this class is merely for the sake of enumeration. The experience of the committee in endeavoring to stop overcertification of checks has not proved so successful as to warrant any further similar legislation.

RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS AS CIVIL OFFICIALS.

The House passed the Senate bill to allow retired army officers to hold local offices in the Territories and receive salaries therefor. There was opposition by Townshend and Reagan. The former was anxious to have an amendment adopted providing that a retired officer who may be elected to office in a Territory shall meanwhile lose his army pay. Rejected. Reagan opposed the whole bill as an effort to build up a "moneyed aristocracy."

COURTS MARTIAL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—Ex-Capt. Hopkins, recently court-martialed and dismissed for deserting his post at the Pensacola Navy Yard, asks Congress for reinstatement, on the ground that gross injustice was done him by the court-martial.

A court-martial was ordered today to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 4 next, for the trial of Capt. H. H. Crews, of the Fourth Cavalry, on charges of disobedience of orders, fraud, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct subversive of good order and military discipline.

A RELIEF FOR MEMBERS.

The Senate Committee on Claims today voted to report back for passage, without amendment, the Bowman bill, passed by the house at the last session, to refer certain claims against the Government to the Court of Claims. The committee expect that the bill will promptly pass the Senate, and will be a great relief to the members. All such claims will have to be judicially determined in court, as claims against individuals would be, and the lobbying among members and Senators of claimants and claim-agents done away with to a great extent.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: Ferdinand Husher, Registrar of the Land Office at La Crosse, and Herman Ahlers, Receiver of Public Moneys, Benson, Minn.

OPPOSING A REDUCTION OF DUTY ON COAL.

Maryland and West Virginia Senators appeared before the Finance Committee of the Senate this morning in opposition to a reduction of the duty on bituminous coal.

RED CLOUD'S MISSION.

The Indian Chief Red Cloud is expected here daily to have an interview with Secretary Teller about the management of the Pine River, Dakota, Indian Agency, now in charge of McGillicuddy. The latter has for a long time been accused of mismanagement, and the Interior Department has had him under investigation for a year. The investigation was temporarily abandoned, however, by the suspension of Indian-Agent Pollock, who was in charge of it. Pollock assumed the powers of the Secretary of the Interior, taking the liberty to willfully disobey Secretary Teller's orders, and substituting his own ideas in dealing with McGillicuddy. It is supposed that Red Cloud's mission is to have the investigation of McGillicuddy resumed.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER CASE.

The special Committee on Mississippi River Improvement today examined Engineer Richardson, of Louisiana, and in the course of his testimony it was shown that he was engaged last year in constructing levees for the purpose of protecting private lands while the commission was at work building the same kind of levees on some sections of the river to deepen the stream. The committee today received advices from the commission to the effect that they were in session in New York, and would not be able to appear until after the holidays. This will delay the report for some time.

THE SENATE WILLING TO TAKE A RECESS.

The Senate Appropriation Committee today decided to recommend the adoption of the House resolution providing for a recess from Dec. 22 to Jan. 2.

STAR ROUTES.

Jefferson Chandler, of counsel for the defense in the star-route case, continued his address to the jury.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—The total values of the exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States during the month of November, 1882, and during the five and eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1882, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding months of the preceding year, were as follows:

	1882.	1881.
November	$ 15,306,494	$ 18,025,880
Five months ended Nov. 30	100,750,453	98,397,515
Eleven months ended Nov. 30	165,606,093	210,318,492

THE RECORD.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Claims, reported without amendment the House bill to afford assistance and relief to Congress and the Executive Departments in the investigation of claims and demands against the Government, and gave notice that he would call it up at an early day.

By Mr. Logan—To increase the efficiency of the army of the United States. Referred.

By Mr. Saunders—To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri directly between Omaha and Council Bluffs, and to establish the same as a post road. Referred. Also (by request) for the admission of Utah into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Referred.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury stating that he had sent the House a report on the advisability of selling the bridewell dock property in Chicago.

Mr. Cockrell presented the petition of Hinton Rowan Helper in relation to a railway between North and South America. Referred.

At the close of the morning hour Mr. Allison called up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

The amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to, except the provision that nothing in the act shall be construed to extend the time within which the French and American Claims Commission shall make a final report and expire.

On motion of Mr. Pendleton, with the approval of the Committee on Foreign Relations, an amendment was added appropriating $5,000 to enable the President to extend diplomatic relations with the Governments of Eastern Asia.

The bill then passed.

Debate on the Civil-Service bill ensued, and the Senate went into executive session.

Before the doors were closed Mr. Hoar introduced a joint resolution (which was referred) authorizing the President to negotiate with the civilized Powers for an international system whereby matters in dispute between different Governments agreeing thereto may be adjusted by arbitration if possible, without recourse to war.

The Senate, after executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Browne, of Indiana, called up a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill permitting retired army officers to hold civil offices in the Territories was indefinitely postponed.

The motion prevailed, and the motion to postpone was withdrawn.

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, offered an amendment providing that when a retired army officer shall accept a Territorial office, his retired pay shall be covered into the Treasury. This gave rise to a noisy discussion between Mr. Haskell, of Kansas, and Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, as to whether the amendment discriminated against worthy veterans.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, opposed the bill as tending to build up a "moneyed aristocracy."

Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, favored the bill, holding that the retired officer stood in the same position as a pensioner.

The amendment was lost, and after an hour spent in an attempt to secure a quorum the bill passed.

Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, reported back a resolution calling on the Postmaster-General for information as to failing star-route contractors since the 1st of July, 1882. Adopted.

Mr. Willitts, of Michigan, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the Senate bill to prevent and punish the counterfeiting of notes, bonds, or other securities of foreign Governments, and it was referred to the House calendar.

The Post-Office Appropriation bill then passed.

Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, gave notice that he would ask for a consideration of the Army Appropriation bill tomorrow.

Mr. Lynch, of Mississippi, offered a resolution making it in order to offer an amendment to the Pension Appropriation bill extending the provisions of the act placing enlisted colored persons on the same footing as other soldiers as to pensions and bounty. Referred.

Fifteen leaves of absence were granted.

Adjourned.

FOUR WIVES.

An Entertaining Sketch of Life in the Boarding-House of Mr. Andrew Jackson, of Cincinnati.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 20.—The people in the vicinity of 172 Plum street were considerably "torn up" today over the discovery that one Jackson, who has been keeping a boarding-house at the above number, had abandoned three wives during his lifetime, and had now run away with his fourth wife. Six months ago Mrs. Godfrey, a widow, rented the house at 172 Plum street and fitted it up elegantly as a boarding-house. About four weeks ago Andrew Jackson, claiming to be a direct descendant of Gen. Jackson, appeared on the scene, and it was heard that Mrs. Godfrey wanted to dispose of her property. He represented that he had several thousand dollars invested in mortgages, was out of business, and had nothing special to do. After negotiations had been carried on for some time he purchased Mrs. Godfrey's furniture, gave her a note for $700, without security, and took possession of the house. Meanwhile Jackson had been paying his attentions to Mrs. Decker, a dressmaker who had two or three children, and two weeks ago they were married at the boarding house. The new-made couple run the boarding house together apparently in a very successful manner until Tuesday afternoon when they disappeared. Jackson enforced an inflexible rule of requiring his boarders to pay in advance, and on Monday he collected a week's board in advance from all the boarders, amounting to about $50. Tuesday afternoon, when nearly all the boarders were absent, Jackson packed his trunks and quietly stole away, taking his fourth wife and her two children along. In the evening when the boarders assembled for supper no provisions had been made for the meal, and the colored servant imparted the cheerful information that there was nothing in the house to eat, no coal in the cellar, and no money to buy anything with. He did not know where Jackson was, but he supposed that he had eloped. The boarders, among whom were several married people, then clubbed together and obtained in the market enough for a good supper. This morning a good breakfast was gotten up in the same way, and Mrs. Godfrey, learning of the situation, took possession again of the property. It was learned tonight that Jackson's third wife was after him with a warrant for bigamy, and hence his sudden flight with wife No. 4.

WINTER WHEAT.

The Growing Crop Thought Not to Have Been Injured Yet by the Unfavorable Weather.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Dec. 20.—The open winter predicted by the weather prophets made its appearance in this section yesterday, and today the country is a sea of mud. It commenced raining at dark last night. Today the weather was somewhat colder, and since morning it has been snowing and raining alternately. No complaints have yet been heard of damage to winter wheat, though the present weather is considered as very unfavorable. However, not a great deal of that cereal is grown in this vicinity, so that no serious loss will result. It is the opinion of some well informed that no damage had yet been done, and that none will result if there should be an early favorable change in the weather. Tonight the weather is cloudy and threatening.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 20.—The weather throughout this section the past twenty-four hours has been warm, with drizzling rain. Reports received tonight from points in Western Missouri and throughout Kansas state that the winter wheat has sustained no injury by freezing. The weather tonight is growing somewhat colder, and some towns report indications of snow.

Reports up to 1 o'clock from Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, and Minnesota are unanimous in the statement that there has been rain or heavy snow, with high temperature in most places, during the past twenty-four hours. Three points in Illinois and one in Iowa report damage to winter wheat from freezing and thawing.

THE PACIFIC BANK.

Developments Brought Out in the Progress of the Liquidation of a Defunct Boston Institution.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—There is sure to be some lively fighting in court by the stockholders of the defunct Pacific Bank, especially by those who bought stock of which the status is in doubt. Not long since a series of suits was announced as being begun by the Receiver for the recovery of sums alleged as due to the bank. One of these suits was against the Security National Bank of this city for something over $11,000. But there is another side to that case, as there is to almost everything connected with the Pacific Bank. It was true that the Pacific Bank did build the certificate of the Security Bank for $10,008, but it is also true that the latter, in return, held the certificate of the former for $10,000. The Security Bank is willing to pay the $10,008, but the suit means that it is expected of the Security Bank that full payment shall be made, while it shall come in for merely the sickly dividend likely to be paid to the creditors of the Pacific. Only 5 per cent is likely to be paid. At present there is little to say to bring this point to talk at the coming stockholders' meeting, and there is manifest a growing feeling in favor of probing all matters to the bottom. The incompetency of the bank examinations is being reviewed or discussed, and it is believed that for years previous to its collapse the Pacific Bank was in a really unsound condition, and the previous issues of stock were made to cover up deficiencies. All this points to gross criminality in some quarter, criminality which it is determined to establish and locate.

A BLACKMAILER.

Conviction of a Man Who Had Extorted Money from Three Bostonians.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—In the Superior Criminal Court today the trial of Edward Bacon, alias Cummings, was finished. He is charged with attempting to extort money from George C. Craig, George T. Chipman, and George N. Tenney, the said Bacon abusing them at different times, at the Tremont House, Creighton House, and New Marlboro Hotel, with gross and indecent behavior in the presence of Bacon. Bacon testified that the parties had given him large sums to keep him quiet, and that Chipman begged him not to expose him, as he was a prominent church member, and for the sake of his family and daughter, as it would ruin him. Bacon disclaimed being at the head or connected with a gang of blackmailers—that he didn't know of a detective who was engaged in the business, who with one or two women was engaged in a scheme where they expected to get $50,000, and never had said so. Bacon was convicted on the three counts.

THE ORTH FUNERAL PARTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 20.—The Congressional party which left Washington at 9:45 Tuesday for Lafayette, Ind., to attend the funeral of Representative Godlove S. Orth, arrived in this city over the Baltimore & Ohio Road tonight. Half an hour was given them for supper, which was taken at the Grand Hotel. The journey was then continued over the Indianapolis Road. The party traveled in a special parlor-car, and was composed as follows: Senators Sawyer, of Wisconsin; Logan, of New York; and Harrison, of Indiana; and Representatives Steele, Calkins, Pierce, and Watson, of Indiana; Davis, of Illinois; Urser, of Maryland; and Reece, of Georgia. Accompanying the Congressional party were John C. New, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Thomas Cavanaugh, Sergeant-at-Arms; B. Green, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms; and Roswell H. Scott, a page. Senator Harrison and Representative Urser stated that they expected to return to Washington immediately after the funeral. All the others will go to their homes and remain there until after the holiday recess of Congress.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Wreck of a Rochester Bank by Its President, Charles E. Upton.

His Peculations Will Amount to the Enormous Sum of $333,000.

Speculation in Oil the Cause of His Downfall—Papers Issued for His Arrest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Rochester business-men were terribly excited today when the City Bank posted the notice: "This bank has suspended." Although no explanation was offered, the rumor soon became current on the streets that the President, Charles E. Upton, had embezzled the bank's funds to a large amount, and the report was soon substantiated by two of the Directors and the bank's attorney, J. Breck Perkins. The first Director seen was Thomas Leighton, who owns $30,000 in stock, the largest amount owned by any one man. He stated that the first intimation the Directors had of any unsoundness on the part of Upton was at the meeting of the board yesterday, when Cashier Barnard informed them that President Upton had used $333,000 of the bank's funds in oil speculation, and that the shortage could not be made up. Mr. Leighton is very severe in denunciation of Mr. Upton, declaring that this embezzlement is nothing but

A HUGE THEFT.

L. P. Ross, another Director, also Vice-President, corroborated Mr. Leighton's statement regarding the embezzlement, and, in an interview said, in answer to the question "When did the Directors discover what he had done?"

"Not until yesterday. At the meeting of Directors at 3 o'clock in the afternoon Cashier Barnard told the Directors that Mr. Upton had taken that amount. The statement was not in writing."

"What did the Directors then do?"

"They voted to apply for the appointment of a Receiver. The Directors also asked Mr. Upton to turn over to the bank his property, which he did."

"How much is this property worth?"

"It is estimated to be worth from $75,000 to $100,000."

"Is it incumbered?"

"Yes; but how much I cannot say."

"How much are

THE DEPOSITS?"

"Between $400,000 and $500,000."

"Are these accounts in any way secured?"

"Only by the bank's paper and some money they have on hand."

"When did the Directors first know that Mr. Upton was speculating in oil?"

"About three weeks ago. I don't remember the exact date when his draft for $20,000 was protested in New York."

"What were the particulars about the protesting of the draft?"

"Mr. Upton was in New York and asked the American Exchange National Bank to allow him to overdraw the account. They consented on the condition that it was to be temporary. He overdrew until the amount was $50,000 or more. Then he went and told them that a remittance of $20,000 was on the way from Detroit, and another from Boston. Before these remittances arrived Mr. Upton drew the City Bank's draft on the American Exchange National Bank for $20,000, which they protested. That draft made

THE AMOUNT OVERDRAWN

aggregate $70,000. Shortly after the draft was presented the remittances from Detroit and Boston arrived, and the bank, on finding that Mr. Upton's representations about these remittances were true, cashed his

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite new Court-House. Joseph Murphy in "Kerry Gow."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Carrie Swain in "Mat, the Romp."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. "The New Magdalen."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. The DeCaull Opera Comique Company in "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Niles, Evans, Bryant, and Hoey in "The Book Agent."

Central Music-Hall.
Southeast corner Randolph and State. Concert by the Apollo Club.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1882.

RAIN and snow for the Upper Lake region today.

THE Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill passed the Senate yesterday.

OVERDANK, the bomb manufacturer who intended to create a vacancy in the Austrian throne, but failed in his effort, was executed at Trieste yesterday.

ROSSINI'S opera of "Semiramide" was produced at the Academy of Music in New York last evening with great success, Mme. Patti being the great attraction.

BONTOUX, the President, and Feder, the Manager of the Union Générale of Paris, the magnificent swindle which collapsed in February last, have been sentenced to five years' imprisonment each on the charge of swindling.

IT is expected that the stove foundries at Troy, N. Y., will shut down within a few days, thus throwing 2,000 men out of employment. The workmen were offered last year's prices, which are about 15 per cent below the present figures, but declined to accept them.

IN the House yesterday Mr. Robeson's amendment to the Post-Office Appropriation bill, which seeks to cut down by one-half the compensation received by the land-grant and subsidized railroads for carrying the mails, was modified as to phraseology and adopted. The bill then passed by a vote of 163 to 21, and goes to the Senate with the provision for two-cent postage incorporated in it.

THE City Bank of Rochester, N. Y., closed its doors yesterday morning. Its President, Charles E. Upton, got on the wrong side of the oil market and sunk $250,000 of the bank's money in trying to get even. Several small savings institutions in Rochester deposited with the City Bank, and many poor people will suffer by its failure. Warrants are out for the arrest of Upton on a criminal charge.

REPRESENTATIVES of the brewing interest in Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and other Western cities met yesterday at the Tremont House and decided to advance the price of beer $1 per barrel. The brewers allege that the price of the various ingredients used in the manufacture of beer has advanced to an extent which justifies this action. A brewers' association, including the entire trade west of Rochester, N. Y., was formed at the meeting.

THE Senate spent yesterday in a continuation of the discussion on the Civil-Service Reform bill, which was opposed by Mr. Vest, of Missouri, and Mr. Barron, the new Senator from Georgia. No progress whatever was made with the bill, except, of course, that there are not quite so many speeches still to be listened to. The friends of reform fear that the policy of talk will prove too much for them, and that nothing will be done until after the recess.

FROM advance sheets of the report of the State Railroad Commissioners of Wisconsin some interesting statistics of the operations of railroads in that State during the year ending June 30, 1882, are obtained. The total earnings of the 3,837 miles of railroad in Wisconsin during the year were $18,765,428, and the operating expenses $10,976,746. During the year 3,611,973 passengers were carried, of whom 109 were killed and 371 injured by collisions and other accidents.

AT a conference of iron manufacturers held in Pittsburg yesterday, reports were presented showing a fair outlook for trade. An agreement was reached in regard to the price of bar-iron, which forms the basis on which wages are reckoned. No change is proposed to be made, but it is believed that in some cases production will be limited. The manufacturers, while not fully satisfied with the findings of the Tariff Commission in regard to scrap, pig, and heavy bar-iron, do not indorse the report as a whole.

IN discussing the Senatorship those who contend that Gov. Cullom, Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton, and the other State officers are inhibited from accepting the United States Senatorship, and that the members of the Legislature are prohibited from voting for any of them, overlook the fact that United States Senator is a Federal and not a State office. They forget also that the right or power to vote for a Senator is not conferred on the members of the Legislature by the State Constitution but by the Federal Constitution and laws, and therefore the State Constitution has no control over the question. The State can't override the Federal Constitution in regard to the election of members of the United States Senate. To claim that would be carrying the doctrine of State sovereignty farther than ever did John C. Calhoun, Jeff Davis, or Bob Toombs.

WHEN the St. Jean de Baptiste Society of Cohoes, N. Y., undertook to attend the funeral of their deceased brother, Napoleon Bissette, and to wear their regalia while doing so, they reckoned without the Rev. Father Dugas. The members of the society to the number of a hundred or so were ranged outside St. Joseph's Church and the remains had been placed near the altar. Then Father Dugas demanded that the men should take off their regalia, which request they refused. The priest shut up his book, the corpse was placed in a vault, and the indignant society members went home. Both sides will appeal to the Bishop.

THAT husband and wife are equal before the law was emphatically demonstrated in a Chicago court yesterday. One McLeod, now in jail awaiting trial for larceny, filed an affidavit before Judge Tuley setting forth that he was put in prison at his wife's instance so that he could not defend a suit for divorce brought by her. Some time ago he sold his property and gave the money to his wife, and he therefore prayed the court to grant an order on Mrs. McLeod to advance him sufficient funds to defend the suit. Judge Tuley appeared to think that there was justice in the request, and granted a rule on the woman to show cause why she should not advance the necessary money. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways even in divorce suits.

MRS. HENRIETTA PIGEON has filed a bill in the Circuit Court at Richmond, Va., in which she prays a divorce from her husband on the ground of cruelty and desertion. The bill sets forth that the lady's maiden name was Henrietta Hodson, and that she was married to Pigeon in 1864. People at Richmond believe that the mysterious lady who made a flying trip to their city to file this bill is identical with the reputed wife of Henry Labouchère and the guardian angel of the "Jersey Lily." What validity would attach to a divorce obtained in Virginia by an alien non-resident from a British subject is hard to figure out, but possibly Virginia law is elastic enough to cover the case. Meantime explanations are in order all round, for Mrs. Langtry came to this benighted land under the protecting wing, not of a Mrs. Pigeon, but of a lady named Labouchère, who was so much horrified by the mild encouragement given to Freddie Gebhardt by the professional beauty that she parted company with her and returned to England.

GARFIELD AND DORSEY.

The publication of another batch of letters which passed between Garfield and Dorsey during the Presidential campaign has furnished the "Stalwart" organs with a new opportunity to reflect upon the memory of a man who was assassinated because he would not prostitute the office of President and its patronage to the uses of certain machine bosses. Whether Dorsey's purpose in making this publication was to damage Garfield or help himself by furnishing evidence of seeming intimate relations between the two, his scheme will fail. After the passing discussion which these letters will bring out, Garfield's place in history will be just what it was before, and Dorsey will still stand at the bar of a criminal court to answer the charge of robbing the Government of some millions.

Garfield's enemies and traducers would draw the inference from his letters to Dorsey that his correspondence with the latter denoted some defect in his character. This theory is not in consonance with the efforts made by some of the same people to whitewash Dorsey. If Dorsey is an innocent, abused, and persecuted man, then there was certainly nothing disreputable in Garfield's consulting with him. If Dorsey is a thief, it must be remembered that there was no exposure of his connection with the star-route conspiracy until long after Garfield had been elected President. Dorsey had just served a full term in the United States Senate, enjoyed the special confidence of Conkling, Cameron, Arthur, and other of the Stalwart leaders, and was the campaign manager chosen by them, whose conduct was subsequently indorsed by a public testimonial given by them in the shape of a banquet to him. Is it strange that Garfield should not have hesitated to establish confidential relations with such a man?

Moreover, Gen. Garfield, as Republican candidate for President, could not well have avoided intimate consultation with Dorsey even if he had had any reason to suspect the latter's motives. Dorsey was the Secretary of the National Committee, put there by the Conkling crowd, and in active charge of campaign affairs in the West. Garfield could not do less than encourage Dorsey in his work and thank him for the results he achieved. Would Dorsey and his friends have been disposed to help elect Garfield if the latter had shown himself reserved, distrustful, or indifferent to his own election? Garfield did not select Dorsey as his campaign manager, but in that capacity treated him with the frankness and cordiality which were characteristic of the late President.

The Stalwart outcry now is that these letters prove Garfield to have been a politician. No proof of that was needed. It is very generally believed that Garfield was a politician—a very able and successful politician. His capacity in this line was not cultivated at the sacrifice of his honesty or ability in public life, but supplemented and aided the other qualities which made his career so uniformly popular. As a politician Garfield was probably able to appreciate Dorsey's effective campaign work, and was glad to give him full credit for the service he had rendered. But it is evident Garfield did not estimate his obligation to Dorsey or those back of him so highly as to abdicate the office of President in their favor. When the time came for making up his Administration, Garfield weighed the advice of which Dorsey was so profuse, and soon discovered that Dorsey as a political mentor was not to be trusted and approved to the same extent as in the rôle of campaign manager. Garfield chose as his associates in government the very men whom Dorsey condemned, and refused to accept those whom Dorsey recommended. Probably Dorsey looked upon this as ingratitude, but the people take a higher view of the duties and responsibilities of the Chief Magistrate than to recognize any lien which an individual may claim by reason of campaign services. When Dorsey's advice was found not to be good Garfield rejected it; Garfield did right, and by doing so proved that he did not consider himself bound to Dorsey by any relations which had previously existed between them.

It has been suggested by one of the Dorsey gang that "had Garfield lived Dorsey would have been protected at all hazards, and with his array of letters and dispatches he could have demanded this protection, and the late President would not have dared to ignore that demand." It is hard to say whether the folly or the viciousness of this statement is the more conspicuous. A very complete answer to the infamous imputation is found in the fact that Garfield appointed James Postmaster-General and MacVeagh Attorney-General in spite of Dorsey's protests, and that these two men were the principal instruments in running Dorsey and his star-route associates to the ground. Dorsey was then in the possession of the letters he has published, and could have threatened Garfield—perhaps did threaten him—with the publication of the same. If the existence of these letters did not deter Garfield from inaugurating the investigation into the star-route frauds, nor from ordering the prosecution, the threat of publicity would scarcely have induced Garfield, had he lived, to interfere after the cases had got into court. So far as the publication of these letters was designed to divert attention from Dorsey's participation in the star-route frauds, the expectation is a wild and fanciful outgrowth of desperation. Dorsey has had one trial which resulted in a disagreement of the jury, but convinced the public. He is now undergoing another trial, by which the people must abide. But there is not one word in the Garfield correspondence, nor a single feature of the relations between Garfield and Dorsey, which is calculated to gain sympathy for Dorsey or justify any influence to secure his acquittal or mitigate his punishment. If Garfield were alive he would have no word of apology for himself or of excuse for Dorsey.

OPENING OF DEARBORN STREET.

Judge Smith, of the Superior Court, has decided that the city may proceed with the extension of Dearborn street in spite of the protest of the Western Indiana Railroad Company, which claims that such extension would be an infringement of its acquired rights. The grounds upon which this decision is based are so reasonable and fair that they are pretty sure to stand the test of the higher courts, in case the railroad company shall determine to prolong the litigation. Judge Smith finds:

1. That the railroad company has not located its depot at any point north of Twelfth street, but merely secured the right of way to the south line of Van Buren street, between State street and the South Branch of the Chicago River.

2. That the railroad property held for depots, machine-shops, etc., stands upon the same footing as private property, so far as the right of eminent domain is concerned, and that if the Western Indiana Railroad Company *had* located its depot it could not prevent the city from laying out a street demanded by public necessity, so long as its right of way were left undisturbed.

3. The objection urged by the Western Indiana Company that the city had forfeited its right of eminent domain in this case is held not to be valid, both because the ordinance in question is not susceptible of any such construction and also because the Council cannot contract away the city's right to exercise the power of eminent domain.

4. The court scouts the suggestion of a fraudulent exercise of the right of eminent domain in this case. The ordinance ordering the extension of Dearborn street is regarded as a legislative act within the discretion of the City Council, and it is not within the function of the courts to attack the motive or question the expediency or necessity, of which the Council is made the judge.

The management of the Western Indiana Railway Company ought to take a practical, business-like view of the situation. There is ample room for depot and terminal facilities without antagonizing public sentiment, which demands the opening of Dearborn street. There would have been no great hardship to the railroad company if its entrance into the city had been stopped at Twelfth street, which will be the very heart of the business portion of the city before very many years, and is by no means remote now. Certainly it ought to be willing to accommodate itself to the location of its depot at Harrison street in such manner as to admit of the Dearborn street extension. Indeed, the railroad company as well as the public would be the gainer by such a course.

VOTING FOR PRESIDENT.

We have already commented upon certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States proposed in Congress by Mr. Springer of this State. These amendments substantially (1) provide that the President and Vice-President shall be elected for a term of six years each, and shall be ineligible to a reëlection for the next ensuing term. (2) That every sixth year the qualified voters may vote for President and Vice-President in November, and after the election the Governor, Secretary of State, and Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court in each State shall meet and canvass the votes cast in such State for President and Vice-President. They shall aggregate the popular vote cast for President, and divide it by the number of Presidential votes to which the State is entitled, and the quotient shall be the ratio of a Presidential vote in such State. The number of votes cast for each candidate shall be divided by this ratio, and the quotient shall be the ratio entitling each candidate to a Presidential vote. (3) That Representatives in Congress shall be elected at elections to be held every third year, and for a term of three years, instead of two as now, and they shall begin their term and the first session in January immediately following their election.

In the form in which amendments are proposed to be submitted by Mr. Springer we think he makes a mistake, as submitting them collectively to be ratified as a whole, thereby endangering them all. The Legislatures of many States might favor one and not the other, and thereby might vote against both.

The change in the term of the President and in that of Representatives in Congress, so as to still provide for two elections of Representatives during each Presidential term being closely connected, and appropriately part of the same, might properly be part of the same amendment, and will in all probability be ratified or rejected together.

But the change in the mode of voting for President and the apportionment of the Presidential vote of each State between the candidates according to the proportion of popular vote received by them may meet with an opposition not encountered by the other amendments, and should therefore be submitted separately, to stand or fall upon its merits. We do not underrate the value, the wisdom, the justice and equity of this plan for electing the President. It removes from the dangers of contested elections the complications which now environ the whole system of an Electoral College with its useless machinery. It would bring the election of President directly into the hands of the people, would disentangle it from the now compulsory voting for Vice-President, and would divide the Presidential vote in a much nearer proportion to that of the popular vote than is now possible. It would reduce the possibility of a President being elected by a minority of the popular vote. It would give to the people of each State an almost equitable representation of the popular vote in the Presidential vote. Thus, in 1880 the popular and Electoral vote for President was as follows:

Popular vote—	
Garfield	4,454,416
Hancock	4,444,952
Weaver	308,578
Dow	10,305
Electoral vote—	
Garfield	214
Hancock	155

This was under our present system. Had Mr. Springer's amendment been in operation at that election the following would have been the result in the Electoral vote, the popular vote being the same:

STATES.	POPULAR VOTE 1880. Garfield.	Hancock.	Weaver.	ELECTORAL VOTE As it was cast. Garfield.	Hancock.	As it would have been under the amendment. Garfield.	Hancock.	Weaver.
Alabama	59,211	91,149	4,662	....	10	....	4	....
Arkansas	41,346	60,775	....	....	6	....	3	....
California	80,265	80,329	....	....	5	....	2	....
Colorado	27,421	21,501	....	3	....	2	....	....
Connecticut	67,071	62,913	....	6	....	3	3	....
Delaware	14,148	13,373	....	3	....	1	....	....
Florida	25,267	31,895	....	....	4	....	2	....
Georgia	54,099	102,796	....	....	11	....	4	....
Illinois	318,037	277,321	31,555	21	....	11	....	1
Indiana	232,164	225,528	12,986	15	....	8	....	1
Iowa	183,927	105,845	25,701	11	....	6	....	1
Kansas	121,949	50,931	10,951	5	....	3	....	1
Kentucky	118,832	142,194	11,476	....	12	....	5	....
Louisiana	75,077	65,097	....	8	....	4	....	....
Maine	74,808	65,071	....	7	....	4	....	....
Maryland	74,814	91,731	....	....	8	....	4	....
Massachusetts	165,305	111,163	....	13	....	8	....	....
Michigan	183,541	131,597	31,369	11	....	6	....	1
Minnesota	93,096	68,445	26,930	5	....	3	....	1
Mississippi	52,854	71,760	....	....	8	....	3	....
Missouri	268,904	202,911	28,616	15	....	8	....	1
Nebraska	54,073	28,854	....	5	....	3	....	....
Nevada	8,732	7,048	....	3	....	1	....	....
New Hampshire	44,057	36,886	....	4	....	2	....	....
New Jersey	120,555	122,565	....	....	9	....	5	....
New York	555,544	534,511	....	35	....	18	17	....
North Carolina	115,874	124,206	....	....	10	4	6	....
Ohio	375,048	340,821	....	22	....	12	10	....
Oregon	20,619	19,948	....	3	....	1	2	....
Pennsylvania	444,704	407,428	30,099	29	....	15	14	....
Rhode Island	18,195	16,779	....	4	....	2	2	....
South Carolina	85,071	112,312	....	....	7	....	4	....
Tennessee	197,677	178,191	....	12	....	7	5	....
Texas	57,893	156,628	27,006	8	....	3	....	1
Vermont	45,065	18,316	....	5	....	3	2	....
Virginia	64,099	128,636	....	....	12	....	7	....
West Virginia	46,243	57,341	....	5	....	3	2	....
Wisconsin	144,406	148,699	....	10	....	6	4	....
Totals				214	155	107	107	7

Totals—Electoral votes in 1880:
Garfield.....214
Hancock.....155
Under the proposed amendment:
Garfield would have received.....107
Hancock.....107

It is not likely that the party politicians would ever permit such a change in the form of the Presidential elections. It would give every man in the country a free choice in voting for President, but that is not what the party managers desire. No party in any State will voluntarily surrender the rule of voting by unit. In Illinois, so long as the State is Republican, the Republicans will insist that the State shall vote as a unit for President, and that no number of persons less than a majority of the whole population of the State have any right to be represented in the Electoral vote. What is true in Illinois is true in other States, and it is as true in Oregon as in New York. For these reasons we think this branch of the amendment might be submitted separately, and thereby avoid an opposition to the whole which would not perhaps exist against some of the other branches of the amendments.

ABUSING OUR HOSPITALITY.

Herr Most, the editor of the Socialistic paper, *Freiheit*, who was imprisoned by the British Government for advocating the murder of such Czars, Kings, Emperors, and Princes as might be obnoxious to the Socialistic sovereigns of the period, has arrived in this country on "a tour of observation," and will be in Chicago this week. He makes New York only a resting point on his way to this city, for when it comes to Socialism Chicago is the metropolis, and New York is but a suburb.

He was received in New York by sympathizers waving all kinds of red emblems, including Citizen Schwab's red nose. These were meant to symbolize the royal gore they would shed, if the effete monarchs only wouldn't so pusillanimously keep 3,000 miles out of range. Something of the same sort will be done here probably. Mayor Harrison, of course, will attempt to make him a speech, and Most may as well understand at first that nothing but a resort to his favorit method of assasination will save him from the infliction.

Most's speech in New York and the remarks of his supporters show that the real object of this "tour of observation" is to perfect a system to raise money in America for the Socialists and Nihilists of Europe. The people of this country don't like men of Most's style, but he is free to come here for all that. But we are just as free to speak our minds to him.

The use which he proposes to make of the hospitality of this country is exceedingly distasteful to its citizens. They regard it as an odious abuse of their country that any foreigner should use the asylum he finds here as a point of attack on Governments and peoples with which we are at peace. French Communists, German Socialists, Russian Nihilists, or Irish Fenians are welcome here if they come in good faith to better their welfare by American methods of honest industry. But for them to transfer their European intrigues, secret societies of murder, and their foreign political quarrels to our shores is indecent and intolerable.

The least that Most could do would be to imitate the good sense of Louis Blanc. When that distinguished Socialist was banished from France by Louis Napoleon he found a home in England. Here he lived for many years, but from first to last he steadfastly refused to take any part in the plots concocted by the French refugees in London to overthrow the dynasty that had expelled them. To all their urgent entreaties he made the unvarying reply that England had given him a retreat in his trouble, and that he could not do so low a thing as to enter into conspiracies that might embarrass it in its relations with a country with which it desired to be at peace. Here is a noble precedent for the Communists and dynamitists who are violating our hospitality; but they will not follow it till they are compelled to do so. Louis Blanc, if he was a Socialist, was manly, generous, and philosophical. These men have none of these qualities.

PIG-IRON KELLEY'S WICKED BLUNDER.

Pig-Iron Kelley's action in precipitating a report from the Ways and Means Committee for the abolition of the tobacco tax in order to retain high taxes on clothing, iron, and glass appears from the experience of a short fortnight to be one of the most causeless and injurious attacks ever made upon American industry. One of the most important branches of American manufactures has been actually paralyzed, and thousands of hard-working men and women thrown out of employment at the beginning of a severe winter. The repeal of the tobacco tax was proposed for reasons entirely disconnected from considerations of revenue. It was intended solely to save certain interests from any interference with special privileges they now enjoy at the expense of the people.

There is perhaps no other civilized country of our rank in which such a spectacle could have been witnessed as that of the Chairman of the finance committee of the House that has the prerogative of originating revenue bills proposing for a special and subterranean purpose an impracticable measure the mere mention of which throws a great industry into a convulsion. The moment the repeal of the tobacco taxes was proposed it was evident it could never be passed. The dissent of the whole country was energetic and instantaneous. It was perfectly obvious beforehand from the discussions in the press and elsewhere that popular consent to the repeal could never be obtained. But, notwithstanding this, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, as a forlorn hope to protect the monopolies of which he is attorney, did not hesitate to make the attempt.

Tobacco manufacturers and tobacco consumers are perfectly willing to pay the taxes to which the industry has become adjusted. But the possibility of such a violent change in prices as would be caused by the abolition of the taxes has brought the whole business to a standstill. The tobacco men of Louisville, the greatest tobacco market in the world, have sent Congress a memorial, in which they state the results of Kelley's oblique agitation. "Factories throughout the country," they say, "are being closed, thousands of operatives are without employment, and consequently without bread. . . . Actual want and starvation in one direction and great positive loss in another are forced upon the people by the indecision of their representatives." In New York the tobacco trade from the same cause is in the most depressed condition known since the panic of 1873, and 4,000 to 5,000 men are idle. The Trades Assembly of Chicago sent a memorial to Congress praying for the speedy settlement of the tax question, as the delay is causing great hardship and suffering among the working people. St. Louis tobacco men are recalling their salesmen. Similar reports of distress and stagnation come from all parts of the country.

The tobacco industry employs, according to the last census, $40,000,000 of capital. It keeps 87,000 men, women, and children busy, and pays them $25,000,000 a year in wages, which is more than the average of wages in the protected industries. Its annual product is valued at $118,800,000. It is one of the principal American industries, employing American capital and American labor, and contributing without complaint more than one-ninth of the total revenue of $403,000,000 raised by the Government last year. But Kelley does not scruple to derange this whole interest, and keep it in the disastrous dead-water of Congressional indecision for an indefinite time in the hope to postpone an overhauling of his pet monopolies.

This illustrates in one incident the temper and methods of the protectionists. They live by attacking other industries. Their system is one of levying "voluntary assessments" on the mass of American industries for the support of a few rings. Kelley's attack on the tobacco men in behalf of his iron and steel clients is as wanton an abuse of official power as has ever been witnessed in this country. No respect can be paid hereafter to him or any measure he may propose. Our Washington correspondent quotes him as speaking of "those hell-hounds, the National-bankers." This is the language that might be expected from a Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee who is willing to use his initiative in financial legislation to ruin one great industry in order to prevent a reform of the grossest abuses in another.

A SKIM-MILK COUNTRY.

If the forests of this country are not taken care of it will certainly not be for lack of abundant warning. Prof. C. S. Sargent, who has done so much to acquaint the public with the rapidity of the destruction of our forests, returns to this important subject in an address recently delivered before an agricultural meeting at Northampton, Mass. He pointed out that the worst feature of the terrible fires which devastate our woods is that they destroy not only the growing trees, but the fertility of the soil itself. The official in charge of the Yellowstone Park has lately sent a communication to the Interior Department stating that irreparable damage was being done to its wonderful forests by the carelessness of hunters and visitors. All over the country, but especially in the West, the cream of a forest growth that has been rising for centuries is being skimmed off by the greed of the lumbermen, or by criminal carelessness with fires.

The value of our annual forest products is estimated at $300,000,000. Most of this is obtained in a way that destroys the forests, and leaves the woodlands, that might have been made to yield perennially, a veritable skim-milk country. In Switzerland the pine lands are kept perpetually productive by a system which allows only the full-grown trees to be cut and gives a district that has been cleared thirty years to recover before another ax is allowed to fall. In Maine fires in the woods are the subjects of the strictest statutory regulation. Heavy penalties are laid on those whose carelessness causes the destruction of timber. The penalties are enforced, and habits of carefulness about fires have become one of the instincts of the people of that State. The lawlessness of the skin-hunters and heedlessness of the casual tourist which are annually destroying millions of dollars' worth of timber that can never be replaced should be immediately subjected to similar regulations by the National Government. And some adequate authority ought to put a check on the shortsighted greed of the lumbermen, who are skimming the country at one stroke of its forests and entailing climatic results of the gravest kind. The Roman who planted trees for posterity was an old fool if these lumbermen are wise.

Those who want the forests protected do not need to go into the controversy whether or not the destruction of the forests decreases the rainfall. Prof. Sargent does not believe that forests produce rain. Prof. J. D. Whitney, of Harvard College, has studied data on this point covering prehistoric and historic times, and the Old and New Worlds, and he, too, pronounces strongly against the popular idea that the desiccation of the earth's surface, which is certainly going on and has altered the destinies of races and nations, is due in any way to disforesting the earth's surface. Be this as it may, the work of forests in catching and conducting to the soil the rain that does fall and in affecting the currents of wind that distribute moisture must be great. But below the climatic argument is the more immediate matter of the preservation of the trees, which are on the whole the most valuable natural product we have.

The tax on the importation of lumber is one of the crudest absurdities of our fiscal system. It is a bounty on the extermination of our trees, as if they were wolves or Canada thistles. It is a premium on the destruction of our forests. It is perhaps more than any other item in our tariff not protective but destructive. Our policy ought to be to encourage the importation of lumber in all ways, and preserve our own forests as carefully as possible. The rise in their value will repay us a thousandfold.

ONE of the best papers in this month's *Cornhill* is an account of English society in 1782 taken from the diary of a German traveler. He seems to have been greatly surprised at the ways of members of Parliament. They came into the House with spurs and boots; it was not uncommon to see a member lying stretched out on one of the benches; some cracked nuts, and others ate oranges, or "whatever was in season." He was present at a Westminster election, and often paid a visit to the pit of Foote's Theatre, where, he says, "often did an orange fly past me." The London Sunday, very much the same a hundred years ago as now, bored him dreadfully. In the coffee-houses, he says, "there generally prevailed a decorous silence and stillness, the greater part reading the newspapers." A picture of Portland of today and its past history is an interesting geological study of the famous island, the virtues of whose stone were discovered as early as the days of James I, when Inigo Jones chose it for building the Banqueting-Hall at Whitehall. "Goldsmiths' Hall, the Reform Club, and Pall-Mall generally, all represent isolated bits of poor dilapidated Portland."

DORSEY'S desperate clutch at Garfield to keep himself from falling into the penitentiary will not save him. The New York *Post* remarks:

It appears that Garfield, after the election, invited Dorsey's opinion and advice with regard to the manner in which his Administration should be organized; but it is a historical fact that, while Garfield invited and received Dorsey's advice, he failed to do the things Dorsey most earnestly urged him to do, and he did the things Dorsey most vehemently protested against. The statement that Garfield offered to Dorsey the Secretaryship of the Interior so far rests upon Mr. Dorsey's own assertion, and we see good reason to disbelieve it until it is supported by documentary evidence or other indisputable testimony. A point of striking interest in Mr. Dorsey's correspondence with Gen. Garfield is the extremely poor opinion Mr. Dorsey entertained of Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, and of Independent Republicans and reformers generally. There is no meanness and villainy he did not think them capable of. The excessive virulence of his language with regard to Mr. MacVeagh seems almost to indicate very gloomy forebodings on his part as to what might be in store for him in case Mr. MacVeagh should occupy a seat in President Garfield's Cabinet. In that respect he was not disappointed. His remark in one of his letters to Garfield that he would much rather see a representative Democrat than an Independent Republican in a Republican Cabinet is thoroughly characteristic of the machine politician, and far more than the common enmity he has and fears men in the ranks of his own party who are hostile to machine methods. With a Democrat who is a thorough partisan, a Republican machine man can strike hands. He can come to an understanding with him. He has sympathies, views, and objects in common with him. He can cooperate with an anti-machine man never. Dorsey's wish to have a good Democratic partisan in Garfield's Cabinet in preference to an anti-machine Republican is therefore perfectly logical and intelligible.

THE fact that the Mexican Congress has authorized the President to grant permission for the establishment of banks throughout the country will prove of great benefit to the Americans who are flocking into Mexico. Hitherto there have been few banks outside of the largest cities; only one in the State of Chihuahua, and none in Sonora. Banking business has been carried on principally by the great trading houses which are scattered through the country. This substitute, however, has abounded in limitations and inconveniences, and the general establishment of banks will meet a long-felt want and assist materially in the transaction of business. But the exact meaning of this authorization does not appear from the context of the dispatch, unless it be taken as applying only to national banks. State banks are already gradually increasing in number, although more are needed, and one of the annoyances of Mexican travel is the refusal to receive the bills of one State bank in another State. However, time and the influence of the American will undoubtedly place a national currency in general circulation as well as afford the needed banking facilities.

A GENTLEMAN writing to the Philadelphia *Record* says: "Will you permit me to correct a statement made by an alleged Russian 'Professor of Dynamite' with reference to Mr. Samuel Morley, M. P.? Having a full knowledge of that gentleman's mills, I desire to say: First, Mr. Morley has no hands working in his mills under 14 years of age. Second, he pays no hand less than 6 shillings per week, or $1.44. Third, his mills run only nine hours a day five days a week, and five hours on Saturday. He pays the best prices to all hands employed by him, and, in addition, he gives a bonus to all hands every three years—more or less in amount, according to length of service. He gives ten days' vacation in the summer to male operatives and eight days to the females, and all are paid just the same as if at work. The Professor either knows nothing at all about Mr. Morley or he is a stranger to the truth."

A NEW-ZEALANDER who was suffering from a dreadful headache conceived the idea that, since the gum-tree was potent against miasma, a poultice of its leaves might relieve his pain. He accordingly made a mash and soaked his head in it for an hour or two, when he was delighted to find himself completely cured. But on glancing in the mirror he was overcome with astonishment which has since deepened into woe. The gum poultice had dyed his hair a fine peacock-blue, and the color is as fast as the famous Tyrian purple of which the world has lost the secret. Perhaps this surprised New-Zealander has involuntarily become a vicarious sacrifice for the benefit of humanity, in which case he may console himself with the reflection that his memory will be held in reverent remembrance long after his illustrious compatriot shall have sketched the ruins of St. Paul's and sunk into oblivion.

THE German Emperor's diary must certainly be one of the great historical treasures of the age. For nearly fifty years Emperor William has carefully noted down with his own hand the chief events of each day, such as interviews, conversations, decisions, political intelligence, and domestic occurrences. Every morning a fresh sheet of folio-size is laid upon the Emperor's desk, headed with the date and a sacred text, and the diary already forms several volumes, which are to pass into the Crown Prince's hands. The diary is illustrated by loose sheets bearing water-color pictures of the chief occurrences of the Emperor's life. Executed by renowned German artists, these sketches are drawn from rough outlines furnished from memory by the Emperor, who also corrects the artists' drawings previous to their completion.

AN Illinois stock-raiser of the name of Pracy Clark gives an amusing account of a recent trip to Cincinnati with a car-load of hogs. He left his home at Albion on Saturday, Dec. 9, by the afternoon freight train, which was run upon a side-track near Princeton, Ind., at about 9 o'clock to let two passenger trains pass. The engineer, conductor, fireman, and brakeman made themselves so comfortable in the locomotive cab that they all fell sound asleep and did not awake until morning, when an employé of the road, who had been sent out from Princeton to find the missing train, aroused them. Of course they had lost their right of way, and the train, which was due at Cincinnati Monday morning, did not arrive until Tuesday night. "Damages, gentlemen, heavy damages," is now Mr. Clark's ultimatum.

THE Bank of France holds in gold $193,-222,505, and the Boston *Herald* says: "The salient feature in the above comparison (that of the three great banks of Europe, France, England, and Germany) is the vast improvement in the condition of the Bank of France. That institution has achieved during the twelvemonth again of no less than $23,494,225 gold."

And yet it was assoverated by the goldites that unless silver was demonetized all the gold would be drawn from the Bank of France and the bank itself would be ruined. The bimetallic system in France doesn't appear to prevent the bank from holding all the gold she wants. Meantime there continues to circulate at par with gold several hundred millions of legal-tender silver money in France. What do the goldites say to that?

SECRETARY FOLGER has issued a circular suspending the exchanges of 3½ per cent bonds into 3 per cent bonds from Dec. 30, 1882, to Feb. 1, 1883. Between these dates 3½ per cent bonds intended for exchange will be received and filed in the order of their receipt, the exchange being effected upon the reopening of the books Feb. 1, 1883. Upon the resumption of the exchange of bonds, and until further notice, the interest on the 3½ per cent bonds surrendered for exchange into 3 per cent bonds will cease Feb. 1, 1883, and the 3 per cent bonds issued therefor will bear interest from that date, and department circulars heretofore issued concerning the exchange of 3½ per cent bonds are modified accordingly.

AN ingenious method of putting his savings beyond his own reach has been adopted by a German writer, who found from dire experience that all his profits melted away as soon as earned. Having made $16,000 by a fortunate literary speculation, he placed the whole of the money, together with his will, in the Imperial Deposit Bank at Berlin, and on receiving the receipt from the Cashier deliberately tore it up. The Cashier thought he was mad, and told him angrily that it would take fully three years before he could expect to obtain a duplicate receipt. "That is just why I have torn up the original," calmly remarked the depositor; "and now the money is safe for that time."

LORD DERBY has doubtless many a time chuckled over his sagacity in selling his two Tipperary estates before the troubles there began. His father left to his younger son—Lord Derby's only brother—Col. Stanley, Beaconsfield's War Secretary, the choice between $500,000 and the Irish property

FOREIGN.

Flynn, One of the Irish Huddy Murderers, to Be Hanged.

Davitt Declares that Outrages in Ireland Must Be Suppressed.

Officials of the Collapsed Union Generale Fined and Imprisoned.

History of the Wildcat Methods by Which the Bank Was Wrecked.

Bomb at Trieste of Overdank, the Manufacturer of Bombs for Communists.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

DUBLIN, Dec. 20.—Michael Flynn, the last of the three men arraigned for the murder of the two Huddys at Lough Mask, was convicted and sentenced to be hanged Jan. 15. After Flynn received his sentence he said to the Judge: "Thank you, sir, I am as willing to go there," looking upward, "as to go home. I wish you all good day."

CLOSING THE CONNAUGHT ASSIZES.

Judge Lawson, in his remarks closing the Connaught Assizes, declared he could not find fault with a single verdict of the jury. The jurors throughout Ireland discharged their duties in the same spirit as the jurors in his court had manifested, there was hope that the reign of law and order would be restored.

ARREST OF FORTY YOUNG FARMERS.

Forty young farmers were arrested for connection with the proclaimed meeting at Ballymena (Antrim) Sunday. Bail was refused. A hundred young men and women are summoned as witnesses.

A STEAMER ABANDONED AT SEA.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The British steamer Regent, from Cardiff for New Orleans, has been abandoned in a sinking condition, having lost her rudder and sternpost and the cargo shifted. The Captain and crew, numbering twenty-eight, and six stowaways, were landed at Falmouth. The British steamer Straits of Dover, from Norfolk for Liverpool, is ashore off Crosby light.

THE ARCHBISHOPRIC OF CANTERBURY

has been offered to the Rev. Dr. Benson, Bishop of Truro.

ENGLAND'S EGYPTIAN POLICY.

Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, speaking at a meeting of national federation, energetically condemned the doctrines of "non-intervention and peace at any price" as ignoble, and unworthy of Great Britain. England, he said, has certain legitimate interests in Egypt which should be guarded by the establishment of stable institutions leading toward self-government, but a protectorate or annexation would be disastrous.

DAVITT,

speaking at Stalybridge, said the land question had assumed a feverish phase. The English mind had become excited in consequence of renewed outrages and murders. Crime, he said, should be swept away, whoever was responsible for it. To it was due the death of the Land League.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE

has written Rouher requesting him to convey to Marseilles the park and castle which the court decreed belonged to her. The ex-Empress says she believes she is carrying out the wishes of the Emperor.

THE UNION GENERALE.

FRENCH JUSTICE.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Bontoux, President, and Feder, manager, of the collapsed Union Générale Company, have been sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs, respectively.

The Union Générale Banking Company was originated by a speculator named Dervieux, its nominal capital being 100,000,000 francs in 200,000 shares of 500 francs, one-fourth of which was paid up. Dervieux being devout as well as smart, conceived the brilliant idea of obtaining the Pope's blessing on the new enterprise, and in some manner succeeded. The shares thus blessed were taken up readily by the faithful, and the Clerical and Legitimist Frenchmen almost fought for chances to get into the scheme. Dervieux, however, in a weak moment, placed the managing directorship of the company in the hands of one Eugène Bontoux, who had had some experience in financiering in Austria. Bontoux quickly managed to

DEPOSE THE CONFIDING DERVIEUX,

who was heard of no more in the operations. Having obtained full control of the capital of the Union Générale, Bontoux established in Austria the Lander Bank, the 200,000 shares of which were also 500 francs each, one-half paid up. With these nice little sums of money Bontoux went into mining speculations and bought all the Austrian mines he could at prices the owners jumped at. For some time Parisian financiers had been watching for a chance to euchre M. Bontoux, and, unfortunately for themselves, instead of permitting that gentleman's schemes to fall by their own inherent weakness, determined to "bear" the shares of the two companies. In this, however, they reckoned without their host. The shares of the Lander Bank were all in the hands of Bontoux, and the French priests and devout old women would not part with one of the sanctified shares of the Union Générale. The "bears," therefore, being distinctly "cornered," Bontoux

PROCEEDED TO MAKE THEM DANCE,

and calmly put the Union Générale shares up to 3,250 francs, and the shares of the Lander Bank to 1,900 francs. One Parisian banker was said to have paid 7,000,000 francs before Bontoux would "let up" on him. The Comte de Chambord (Henry V.) owned 4,000,000 francs of the stock, while the De Broglies, d'Harcourts, and other followers of the Bourbon party held large blocks of shares. Bontoux not only did an immense banking business, but went extensively into outside speculations. He bought railroads, iron-works, and manufacturing establishments of all kinds, watered the stock of his bank over and over again, and practically controlled the money market of France. Agencies were established in Austria, and the superb subscribed liberally and treated Jews as a friend. But the great speculator antagonized by his methods the Rothschilds and other Hebrew financiers, and finally Israel succeeded in exposing

THE ROTTENNESS OF THE CONCERN.

On February 4 the whole shebang went down with a crash, Bontoux and Feder, his trusted lieutenants, were arrested for swindling, and legal proceedings were commenced against scores of the deluded stockholders. A list of the directors will show better than anything else what a hold this John Law of the nineteenth century had got upon the recognized heads of French finance.

THE LIST

includes the following: M. E. Bontoux, Chairman; Léon Riant, ex-deputy, ex-Postmaster-General, Vice-Chairman; the Marquis de Biencourt, a Parisian property-owner; Francesco Borgia, Duca di Romanza, property-owner at Rome; the Duc de Broglie, Senator; Edouard Bunker at Paris; P. Dumas Desperson, property-owner at Paris; A. Gautier, Banker, President of the Treport Railway Company; Prince Giustiniani Bandini, President of the Savings-Bank of Rome; Ferdinand Mayol de Lupé, political manager of the *Union* newspaper; Eugène Veuillot, chief editor of the *Univers*; Count Rozan, property-owner, Director of the Foncière Insurance Company; Count Charles de Villermont, Director of the Comptoir Général of Brussels; Marquis de Mereghi, property-owner at Rome; Count de Mérode, property-owner at Brussels; J. Richard-Vacheron, member of the Council General of the Rhône; Jules Rostand, member of the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce; Emmanuel d'Harcourt, Secretary of the Embassy of the first class.

GERMANY.

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The *North German Gazette*, referring to an article in the Moscow *Gazette* on the relations between Germany and Russia, says the visit of De Giers, Russian Foreign Minister to Varzin, was hailed with satisfaction in Germany, and that the cordiality of his reception not only accorded with the close personal relations existing between Bismarck and De Giers, but also was a natural expression of the relations of the German and Russian Cabinets.

BISMARCK.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—Prince Bismarck returned to town yesterday evening from Varzin, accompanied by his wife and eldest son. The Chancellor, who, since he left Berlin six months ago, has grown a thick gray beard, is looking wonderfully fresh and strong. It is expected that he will take an early opportunity of appearing in the Reichstag, to express his thoughts on what amounts to the biennial budget scheme of the Government.

MME. LUCCA.

On Saturday evening Mme. Lucca commenced a series of operatic performances here by appearing in Carmen, and was, as usual, enthusiastically received. More than 1,900 written applications for seats had to be refused, not to mention the crowd who had to go away disappointed from the theatre doors.

THE FLOODS ON THE RHINE

continue to fall, but it is feared that the intense frost which has set in will freeze the water on the submerged fields and thus greatly increase the mischief already done.

A NEW RIFLE.

It is said that the War Office here is seriously thinking of substituting some new pattern of repeating rifle for the breech-loader now in use in the Germany army, and that several battalions will soon be experimentally armed with this murderous weapon.

HUNGARY.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE NOT THREATENED

PESTH, Dec. 20.—In the Hungarian Diet, Tisza, President of the Hungarian Council, said the newspaper reports in reference to the condition of the foreign affairs of the empire were grossly exaggerated and partly incorrect. He declared that the peace of Europe was in no way threatened.

THE BUDGET.

In the Hungarian Diet today the budget, showing a deficit of 21,848,807 florins, was adopted.

THE KINGSTON FIRE.

FAINT RETURNS FROM THE GREAT BLAZE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The steamer Edith Godden, from Montego Bay, Jamaica, reports that it is understood there the largest portion of the freight landed by the Godden was destroyed in the great fire. The steamer Alva sailed from Kingston, St. Thomas, after the departure of the Godden, and may arrive tomorrow. She should bring some particulars.

AUSTRIA.

EXECUTION OF A BOMB MANUFACTURER.

TRIESTE, Dec. 20.—Overdank, the bomb manufacturer, was executed today.

He showed no concern whatever, and laughed as he was about to be hanged. To the last he refused spiritual help.

HEAVY FAILURE.

VIENNA, Dec. 20.—Joseph Reichardt, leather merchant, has failed. Liabilities £500,000.

FRANCE.

DEATHS FROM THE MOST VALERIEN EXPLOSION.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Eight women injured by an explosion in the cartridge-factory at Mont Valerien have died. Others of the injured women are not expected to recover.

Seven additional deaths have since occurred, making thus far fifteen.

RUSSIA.

THE EMPEROR'S SPRING TOUR DEFERRED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 20.—The Emperor's spring tour is deferred till autumn.

SPAIN.

THE ELECTIONS.

MADRID, Dec. 20.—In the elections for Councils-General the Government was everywhere successful.

BENJAMIN S. ROTCH.

He Paid Taxes on $175,000 and Leaves an Estate Worth Over $3,000,000.

Sudden Disaster to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—Benjamin S. Rotch, of Milton, in life was taxed as being worth $175,000. His death made public the fact that he was worth over $3,000,000, according to the appraisal of his estate. The appraisers of the estate have filed their inventory of the estate in the Norfolk Probate Court at Dedham from which the value of the real estate is $305,050 and the personal estate $3,309,858.59. It includes real estate on Commonwealth avenue, $75,000; other estates in the city, $91,000; Milton homestead, $44,000; in Chicago, $46,000; Philadelphia, $50,000. The personal estate is in railroad shares of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Manhattan, Albany, and other roads to the extent of $979,637; manufacturing stocks of the Pacific, Great Falls, Lawrence, Plymouth, Wamsutta, Massachusetts, and other mills to the value of $800,000; insurance stock, $21,000; mining shares, valued at $53,000; 2,846 shares in the McKay Metallic Fastening Association, 4,927 shares in the McKay Sewing-Machine, etc., all valued at $100,000; in sailing vessels, $119,000; in railroad bonds, representing large investments in Atchison, Mexican Central, Atlantic & Pacific, Milwaukee, Southern and Western roads, Manhattan Elevated, etc., of about $1,000,000.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

LAKE.

Police Officer William Rahbush, of the Town of Lake force, was stabbed at 1 o'clock yesterday morning on Root street, near the corner of Wentworth avenue, by Dennis Keating. The knife passed through the officer's rubber coat, overcoat, and three other garments, and finally lodged within a hair's breadth of the heart, severing several small arteries, and causing a wound that may be serious. A short time before the attack on the officer a disorderly gang were at a "wake" on Wentworth avenue, near Forty-seventh street. Among the crowd were Keating and one of his pals. At about 11 o'clock, when the rain was pouring down at a heavy rate, Keating and his friend withdrew from the house in an angry mood. Subsequently Officers Rahbush and Clancy, who were walking down Root street, heard loud talk and hurried to the corner, and found Keating and the fellow with him in a fight with the men who had just come from the wake. Rahbush grappled Keating and his friend and endeavored to take them to the station. Keating drew a large knife and plunged it into the officer's left breast. He then pushed him aside and made his escape in the darkness. Up to a late hour last evening he was still at large. However, two of his pals—Charles O'Rourke and John Regan—were arrested and locked up to await developments.

A reporter who visited Officer William Rahbush, the victim of the murderous assault, at his residence, No. 3908 Butterfield street, at a little after midnight this morning, found the officer suffering severe pain, yet cheerful and apparently hopeful of soon being able to be on duty again. As he lay on his bed of pain, with a great gash about four inches deep in his left side, right over the nipple, above the heart, Mr. Rahbush told the story of the assault. He said: "There was a gang of about seven on the Root street corner; they were drunk and fighting. I came along and advised them to quit their wrangling and go home; then they turned on me, and Dennis Keating—I am sure it was he—hit me on the breast. I did not know at the time he had a knife in his hand, but I drew my revolver and threatened to shoot the first one who had a hand on me again. Before I could arrest any of them, however, they got away; they were too many for me. You see—seven to one. It was some minutes after before I began to feel the warm blood trickling down my clothes inside. I walked toward the police-house and began to feel an awful pain just over my heart; then I knew I was stabbed. I called on Dr. Caldwell and walked with him to my house. I felt awful weak and dizzy like. I have suffered terrible pain also, but the Doctor thinks I will pull through all right. I don't see why Keating should cut me. I know him well; have helped him some several times."

The wounded officer has been on the Town of Lake police force since spring, and bears an excellent reputation. He has a wife and five children dependent on him.

Dr. C. E. Caldwell, who was subsequently seen, said that Mr. Roborch's escape had been most miraculous. It was a wonder that he was not instantly killed. The blow had been most murderously struck, and had the knife not glanced on a rib it would have entered the heart. As it was, he thought the prospects were that the wounded man would recover.

Up to 2 o'clock this morning no trace had been obtained of Dennis Keating, the assailant. Keating is described as being a man about 22 years of age, who in every way resembles the typical tough. He is over six feet high, weighs about 200 pounds, and has the reputation of being a great fighting man. A match was at one time arranged for between him and Paddy Ryan. He is described as being of large square build, with small eyes and a bulldog countenance.

HYDE PARK.

A considerable amount of comment has been created in Hyde Park over the remarkable action of the Board of Trustees in awarding the contract for laying the South Chicago water-main to Michael Clarkson, first at a bid of $1.24 per lineal foot and later at a supplementary bid of $1.10, when the assessment for said main is only 83 cents a foot. There is a very interesting history connected with this whole performance. The pipe in the first place is one designed to furnish the people of South Chicago with water and has long been greatly needed. It runs from the water-works along Oglesby avenue to Railroad avenue, and thence to Commercial avenue, along which it runs to Ninety-second street at South Chicago, a total distance of three and one-half miles. The main is sixteen inches in diameter. Competent Commissioners, appointed for the purpose of estimating the cost of said improvements, reported that the sum of 83 cents per foot would cover all expenses of laying said pipe, and an assessment was made on that basis. Subsequently bids were introduced. One was from Michael Clarkson, offering to do the work for $1.24 per foot, and take pay in tax certificates; another was from Michael Philbin, a perfectly responsible bidder, who agreed to do the work for 83 cents cash. As it was impossible to pay cash the contract was awarded to Clarkson, but before the contract was signed such an amount of indignation had arisen among the property-holders that the board passed a resolution requesting Mr. Philbin to put in another bid. He did so, offering to do the work at $1.10 and take the tax certificates in payment, and he appeared before the board with a certified check for $1,000, and with bondsmen ready to execute a bond of $40,000 as an evidence of his intention to proceed with the work in a business-like manner. This bid was referred to a special committee, who, after pondering about a week over it, decided to allow Clarkson to lower his bid to $1.10 per lineal foot, and the contract was awarded him at that figure. In view of the fact that Philbin had saved the village $2,500 by presenting to the Trustees his second bid, in accordance with their request, this action on the part of the board in ignoring said bid and awarding the contract to Clarkson has been the cause of creating many ugly rumors. In order to find out more about the matter a TRIBUNE reporter called upon Trustee Berry, who, with Trustee Leonard, voted against what is commonly termed "the steal." Mr. Berry said:

"I recognize the importance of having the water-main laid to South Chicago with the least possible delay. At the same time I do not favor paying this extortionate price for the work. The assessment for the water-pipe is only 83 cents per lineal foot, and I am convinced that the work can be done at that price and a fair profit made. As it now stands, if we pay $1.10 for laying the pipe, we shall have exceeded the assessment by nearly $6,000. This will have to be made up from the 'general fund.'"

Mr. Berry also stated that the 16-inch water-main to Pullman had been laid for 74 cents per lineal foot, and the contractors had taken their pay either in tax certificates or in installments. Trustee Leonard was subsequently seen, and said substantially the same things. Mr. Philbin when seen by the reporter said that he was still willing to lay the pipe for 83 cents cash, or $1 per foot and take the certificates in payment. He claims that the real cost of laying the pipe is low enough to allow him to make a fair margin even at $1 a foot, and then have to furnish a bond, and wait for his pay. It is rumored the village will be served with an injunction by property-owners interested, before work is commenced on the water-main.

LAKE VIEW.

The Board of Education for School District No. 1, has just called an election to take place on Saturday evening, Dec. 30, at the Diversy street school-house, between the hours of 7 and 9:30, for the purpose of voting on the question of granting power to the board to issue $32,000 in school bonds to procure funds for the following purposes, or such of them as the voters may elect: To purchase 200x160 feet, northeast corner of Orchard and Wrightwood avenues, for school site ($8,000), and to erect thereon a brick building for school purposes ($14,000), total $22,000; to purchase lots in the vicinity of Wecklerville for school site, and to remove the frame school building on Diversy street to said lot and put in repair for school purposes, $5,000; for improvements at School No. 2, Evanston avenue, heating apparatus, etc., $3,000; for purchase of the 50x120 feet southwest corner of Seminary avenue and Diversey street, adjoining present school site, $2,000.

EVANSTON.

The Village Board held a special meeting Tuesday evening to hear what the telephone company had to say with reference to a change in a part of their route. After a prolonged meeting it was decided to ask the company to take down the poles on West Lavis street and Asbury avenue and run the line on Maple avenue to the railroad right of way, north along this right of way to Emerson street, west on the latter street to the village limits, and thence south on Wesley avenue to Church street. The change was acquiesced in by the telephone company and will be made in a few days. The company is anxious to do any reasonable thing to accommodate its customers.

Mr. C. S. Rand and Mr. W. H. Crawford took the first and second Mann declamation prizes.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

An alarm of fire was caused late Tuesday evening by the discovery of flames in the Baltimore & Ohio oil warehouse. The firemen succeeded in extinguishing with slight damage what threatened to be a serious conflagration.

The South Chicago Forge & Bolt Company have greatly enlarged the capacity of their works, and have increased their capital stock from $75,000 to $125,000.

FARMER HARMS' SUIT.

The Case Now on Trial at Wheaton.

The case of Henry Harms, familiarly known as "Farmer" Harms, vs Cook County was resumed on Tuesday in the Circuit Court. Messrs. Zanders, Crafts, Dickson, Fitzsammons, and Fenix were called as witnesses, and Harms himself was on the stand at the close of the afternoon session. The testimony was chiefly in regard to the actual operations of building as carried on by the plaintiff, and the case assumed much the same form as on previous occasions. The defense was more inclined to rest its argument on the original contract.

Yesterday morning Mr. Harms again took the stand. Mr. De Moyne, his counsel, conducted the examination. There was considerable by-play between counsel, Messrs. Le Moyne and Gary on the one side and Gen. Stiles on the other, but there were few spectators, and apparently no interest in the case. After Harms had identified the original plan upon which he took the contract, Mr. Le Moyne asked:

"What did you do after taking the contract?"

Mr. Harms—I commenced working on the ground, excavating as required.

Mr. Le Moyne—What next?

Mr. Harms—I drove 10,000 or 12,000 piles. Then the plans were abandoned by the authorities.

Mr. Le Moyne—What notice did you have that the plans had been rescinded?

Mr. Harms—A Joint committee came to the place where I was working and said to me that they had agreed to rescind their prior action as to the plans.

Mr. Le Moyne—Did you do any more work after that?

Mr. Harms—I continued working on the wall.

Mr. Le Moyne—Under whose direction?

Mr. Harms—The architect's.

Mr. Le Moyne—State what you did after you received notice that the plans were about to be changed.

Mr. Harms—A few days afterwards I received an order from Egan to proceed with the work according to the plans and specifications. This I refused to do, and the work stopped. The Superintendent soon came back and said that he would give me $1.75 per cubic yard for excavating on the north side and $2 on the south side. With some reluctance I agreed to it. I excavated about 6,000 or 7,000 yards. By the new plans some 1,750 extra piles had to be driven. The excavation had to be made from six to seven feet deeper. Besides this, a great deal of additional work in excavating was required. Then the cellar was flooded, and I had to pump it out constantly.

Mr. Le Moyne—Who ordered where the piles were to be driven, and how often?

Mr. Harms—The Superintendent ordered them everywhere and every day. Afterwards I laid the concrete three feet four inches thick, 5,998 cubic yards of it. Then we put in the footing stone. There were generally three courses, sometimes two. Then masonry, stone, and bricks.

Mr. Le Moyne—What kind of stone in the piers?

Mr. Harms—Dressed stone-work. I objected to this, for the work would soon be covered up and out of sight, but Egan insisted and said he would give me as much money as it was worth. Then the solid rock of the piers had to be cut out to the depth of twelve feet under ground for no reason whatever. The new plans changed the south half of the inside wall from brick to rock-faced asphalt. The area walls on Clark and Randolph streets were made of flagging, instead of brick as originally intended. There were over twenty new openings to be made in the outside wall, and each had a sill, jamb, and a lintel of cut-stone. The outer walls also were made of cut-stone.

During the afternoon session Mr. Harms detailed his case still further, and then the court adjourned till this morning.

CUSHION CARROMS.

Eugene Carter the Victor in a Tedious Contest.

In spite of the heavy rainstorm between 300 and 400 people, a number of whom were ladies, assembled last evening at Central Music Hall to witness the much-talked-of match game of cushion-carrom billiards between Alonzo H. Morris and Eugene Carter, both of whom have for some years occupied positions of medium prominence in the billiard world. Ten rows of seats in the parquet had been removed, and a temporary floor put in, which brought it up to the level of the parquet circle. In the centre of this was the billiard-table. Soon after 8 o'clock the announcement was made that the match was for $500 a side, and the game 400 points, cushion-carrom. Mr. Dexter appeared as umpire for Morris, and Mr. Frank Parker for Mr. Carter, while Mr. Henry Rhines, the stakeholder, acted as referee. The players then banked for first shot and choice of balls. Morris won and selected the black ball. He led off by missing, and gave unmistakable evidence of nervousness. Carter had an easy shot which he made, and followed it up with two more. Morris continued nervous, while Carter played fairly well, but there was nothing worthy of note done except in the fifth inning when Morris made a very pretty shot in the left-hand corner; but he then missed an easy shot, and retired until the thirty-fourth inning, when Carter began in the lower left-hand corner with a fairly easy shot and by careful work, attended by some good luck, he succeeded in making 29, the largest run of the game. The while Morris seemed to be unable to catch on the highest run scored by him being 11. Carter passed the first hundred with his run of 29, which gave him 7 on the second string, while Morris was only 75. The latter, however, appeared to be getting a steadier nerve, for he played considerably better during the next hour, making 22, his largest run. He drew up on his opponent steadily, and finally with a run of 5 he passed on to the third string, leading him. All this time the play was distressingly tedious, as is usual with cushion-carrom games. Morris made several fine efforts, noticeably in the sixteenth and twentieth innings, and Carter played well and quite steadily. The latter was 304 while Morris was 276 when the homestretch was entered upon, and everybody was tired, over three and a quarter dreary hours having been passed, interrupted only now and then by an effort at applause over the most commonplace sort of shot or "scratch." Morris resumed his bad play, redeeming himself only once by a run of 20, which did him no service, however, for although he at the 232 button got even with his adversary, he then fell back, permitting Carter to proceed to the finish almost uninterrupted. At 12:30 o'clock Carter made a run of 2 in the 120th inning, and he was declared the victor, Morris being but 273. Following is the score:

Morris—0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 4, 1, 10, 1, 0, 1, 0, 7, 1, 2, 5, 1, 0, 5, 0, 2, 0, 0, 3, 2, 0, 10, 11, 0, 0, 3, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 7, 0, 11, 1, 3, 7, 10, 0, 3, 22, 0, 3, 5, 0, 2, 0, 12, 3, 0, 3, 5, 14, 3, 1, 3, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1, 16, 3, 2, 0, 2, 4, 0, 2, 1, 10, 0, 7, 0, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 5, 14, 0, 5, 0, 3, 9, 0, 10, 1, 0, 0, 2—273. Average, 2 11-40.

Carter—5, 5, 0, 7, 0, 0, 0, 4, 5, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0

LABOUCHERE.

Langtry's Chaperone Furnishes a Little Sensation of Her Own.

The Richmond People Deny that "Mrs. Labouchere" Visited Their City.

"Mrs. Pigeon," However, Was There Last Week to See a Legal Firm.

She Filed a Bill for Divorce from Richard Pigeon, of London, Eng.

Gebhardt and Mrs. Langtry Promenade the Streets of Philadelphia—The Quakers Scandalized.

MRS. LABOUCHERE.

SHE IS LEGALLY MRS. RICHARD PIGEON, AND SUES FOR DIVORCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 20.—No little excitement has been caused here today by certain facts which have leaked out of a divorce suit which has been filed in the Chancery Court of this city under the title of Pigeon vs. Pigeon. The strange movements of the fair plaintiff and such facts as have leaked out about her hasty trip to Richmond have led to the suspicion that Mrs. Labouchère is the lady who asks for a divorce. On the 4th of this month Messrs. Carrington, Davis & Hooper, a prominent law firm of this city, were

VISITED BY A LADY,

who was accompanied by Messrs. Dunning and Fowler, attorneys-at-law, of New York. The lady, accompanied by a maid and these gentlemen, had arrived in this city by the Northern train on that day. They at once sought a private interview with the firm. The lady's name was given as Mrs. Henrietta Pigeon, of London, England, and she said she wanted to get a divorce from her husband, whose name was given as Richard Pigeon. The lawyer immediately prepared a bill, which has been filed in the Chancery Court. This set forth that the reason for the desire for a divorce on the part of Mrs. Pigeon from her husband was that he had deserted his wife and treated her cruelly. The plaintiff made affidavit to these facts, and also stated that she was

MARRIED IN LONDON, IN JULY, 1864,

and that the issue of her union with Pigeon was a son fifteen years old. The bill alleges that the whereabouts of the defendant Pigeon are unknown to the plaintiff. A publication has been made, in conformity with the law of the State, setting forth that the object of the suit is to obtain a divorce from the defendant, and that he is not a resident of Virginia, and ordering him to appear within one month after the publication of this order and do what be necessary to protect his interests in this suit.

THE PLAINTIFF SUES BY HER NEXT FRIEND, C. I. Carrington. After stating the case the parties paid a liberal retainer, with the understanding that they would add a much larger amount when the divorce was sued. The Richmond counsel for Mrs. Pigeon state that they know nothing of their knowledge to connect the plaintiff with Mrs. Labouchère. Mr. Hooper, who prepared the affidavit of Mrs. Pigeon, describes her as stout, a brunet about 40, with cultured manners. She remained here until Dec. 7, when she left for Washington, accompanied by Messrs. Dunning and Fowler and her maid. On the 8th the Washington papers reported the arrival of Mrs. Labouchère from Virginia, and also had an interview with her counsel, in which he said his client

HAD BEEN TO VIRGINIA

to look after some matters connected with the ownership of land. Although every one here was on the alert expecting Mrs. Labouchère, owing to publications to the effect that she would arrive in Richmond, she was not found. There is a lady living here who knew Mrs. Langtry in England, and she states that she knew nothing of Mrs. Labouchère's visit here, and this would seem to give color to the report that Mrs. Labouchère's visit here was in rosa.

THE BILL STATES THAT MRS. PIGEON'S MAIDEN NAME WAS HENRIETTA HODGSON, who, it is said, was formerly an actress in London. Since the departure of the lady, her counsel here have not heard from her. They were given a London address, to which they have written for a copy of the certificate of marriage. In her bill Mrs. Pigeon prays for the custody of her child, who is now in England at school, and asks that Pigeon be restrained from interfering with him during the pendency of these proceedings. Col. Carrington, of her Richmond counsel, is Mayor of Richmond, and is inclined to be rather silent about the case. The result of the proceedings is looked forward to with great interest. The counsel for Mrs. Pigeon is given as Dunning, Rissell, Hart & Fowler, and Carrington, Davis & Hooper.

PARTIES HERE WHO SEEM TO KNOW more than they care at present to divulge are of the opinion that Mrs. Pigeon, who made the flying trip to Richmond, is none other than Mrs. Langtry's chaperone, about whom so much has been recently said. Mrs. Pigeon, according to the lawyers' statement, would be back here the 1st of February, at which time the case is set for trial, but her presence is not deemed absolutely necessary.

A RELIABLE AND INTERESTING POINT has been developed in this case so far, and that is, that under the Virginia law a party can come here and sue for a divorce as a resident of the State. Mrs. Pigeon was not here forty-eight hours, and yet she is set down in the bill as a resident of Virginia. If this mode of procedure is continued Virginia will necessarily become a convenient State for the granting of divorces. What is considered as specially noticeable in that matter is the fact that, though "Mrs. Labouchère and maid" were announced as having left New York for Richmond on the train due here the next morning, they apparently did not arrive, while "Mrs. Pigeon and maid" did come on that very train. During her stay here it was proposed to Mrs. Pigeon that she should drive through the city and see the points of interest, but she declined, and remained in her room until time to leave the city. Her New York counsel took this office.

BALLANTINE'S EJACULATIONS LAST WEEK.

The following, from the interview with Serjeant Ballantine last week, was what really first started the scent here:

"Do me! dear me! Why, I know Lily and Henrietta very well, and I did not suppose it could ever come to that. The Labouchères have done a great deal for Mrs. Langtry, and you tell me Henrietta has left Labouchère, you know—see can't countenance the acquaintances Lillie has made. My! my! Then Henrietta must have come as a chaperone—a mentor—a social guardian! Ah! yes! Well, well! Henrietta is a good woman—an excellent woman. She quitted the stage to marry Pigeon, a solicitor, and he treated her badly, and he ought to be shot. Yes, she was justified in leaving him. I cross-examined him in court, and know all about it! But to think that Henrietta felt it to be her duty to remonstrate with Lillie on the subject of social propriety! I must really find out about this when I meet Henrietta!"

DURING HER STAY HERE

Mrs. Pigeon stated that Pigeon had been convicted of some offense in England, and had left that country, or been sent out of it. Her son is at Oxford, England, where he expects to complete his education. Persons in New York who know have disparaged here that Mrs. Labouchère's legal name is Pigeon. It seems to be probable that Richmond was selected as the place to apply for the divorce in this case on account of the ease with the looseness of the laws in the State requiring a citizenship of the parties to such suits—a feature in the law which this case is likely to result in speedily correcting.

MR. AND MRS. PIGEON'S RESIDENCE IN AMERICA.

To the Western Associated Press.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 20.—A suit is entered in the Chancery Court at Richmond by Mrs. Henrietta Pigeon, who sues by her next friend, C. I. Carrington, for divorce from her husband, Richard Pigeon. Mrs. Pigeon alleges that she was married July 2, 1868, in London. Shortly afterward they came to United States, and lived in various parts of the country. More than five years ago her husband deserted her and their child, a son, the issue of the marriage, and has not contributed to their support since. It is reported that Mrs. Pigeon is none other than Mrs. Labouchère, former companion of Mrs. Langtry. The case will come up at the February term of the Chancery Court.

STATEMENT BY ONE OF THE COUNSEL EMPLOYED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Mr. Thomas F. Fowler, of the law firm of Dunning, Rossell, Hart & Fowler, of this city, said tonight that Mrs. Henrietta Pigeon, who instituted the proceedings in Richmond, Va., for a divorce from Richard Pigeon, was the wife of Henry Labouchère, the editor of Truth, in London. At the close of the War Mr. Labouchère invested $60,000 in plantation property in Virginia and mining property in Georgia. About $50,000 was put in the former and the remainder in the latter. Proceedings have been begun to perfect the title to the property, and Mr. Fowler and another member of his firm accompanied Mrs. Labouchère to Richmond for that purpose. Mrs. Labouchère was regularly separated from Mr. Pigeon—whose whereabouts have been unknown for eight years—seventeen years ago, and was lawfully wedded to Mr. Labouchère. The record of a divorce here would enable Labouchère, Mr. Fowler said, to transfer property without producing the records of English courts. It would likewise permit Mrs. Labouchère to release her dower-right as his lawful wife. There was

NO PLAN FOR ANOTHER MARRIAGE.

The law of this country made marriage a civil contract, and did not require a ceremony. The proceedings were for America alone. They were merely supplementary to the proceedings in England, and were instituted by Messrs. Dunning, Edsall, Hart, and Fowler on instructions from solicitors in England. Both Mr. and Mrs. Labouchère were expected here in February if the former's Parliamentary duties did not prevent. The matter could not probably be taken up for three months, and possibly the English records might, after all, be filed instead. All there was of it under ordinary circumstances was this: It was easier to obtain a divorce than to bring hither and place on file the English records. No proceeding of the kind was necessary on account of the domestic relations of Mr. and Mrs. Labouchère. Mr. Labouchère had great faith in America, and contemplated further investments in this country.

MISS HENRIETTA HODGSON,

who, twenty years ago, was a popular London actress, married a solicitor named Pigeon, and lived with him at Bristol, England. Trouble occurred in the family and a separation followed, but no public announcement of a divorce was ever made, so far as is known. If the lady who applied to a Virginia court for a divorce from Pigeon is the same person who has been known in England as the wife of Henry Labouchère, the journalist and member of Parliament, Mr. Pigeon may come in with a cross-bill of a highly interesting character. Virginia divorce law may be peculiar, but it can hardly take cognizance of a suit brought by a non-resident and alien against a British subject who has resided all his life in England.

MRS. LANGTRY.

THE CURIOUS PHILADELPHIANS SEE MRS. LANGTRY FOR NOTHING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—Mrs. Langtry, who had remained secluded in her apartments at the Bellevue Hotel during the morning, stepped out on to Broad street at 1 this afternoon accompanied by Mr. Frederick Gebhardt, of New York, who had arrived the night before, and a Mr. Richard Peters. The trio, Mrs. Langtry forming the central figure, walked briskly along until reaching Chestnut street, down which thoroughfare they turned. Mrs. Langtry looked cheerful and happy, and now and again the little party paused to survey the tempting wares laid out in glittering profusion in the windows of the stores. In passing the Continental Hotel Mrs. Langtry was recognized by the passers-by, and before the corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets was reached a hundred men and women were struggling to get a good view of her face. With the view presumably of getting rid of the curious throng that rapidly swelled in numbers and volume, the party turned down Eighth street. The cry

"THERE GOES MRS. LANGTRY!"

however, attracted idlers from all directions, and, as the corner of Sansom street was reached, the band of a neighboring place of amusement struck up a lively air. Owing to the ever-increasing number of people that now hemmed in the party, progression began to be no easy matter. As Walnut street was reached a car happened to be passing, and Mr. Gebhardt, seeing probably that it was hopeless to continue walking in peace, helped his fair charge on to the platform, and the party took their seats in the car. On returning to Chestnut and Eighth the escort lunched in the public dining-room, and a carriage having been ordered in the interim they went out for a drive. Throughout the day both Mrs. Langtry and Mr. Gebhardt peremptorily declined to receive representatives of the press. In conversation with an acquaintance Mr. Gebhardt said incidentally that there was not a word of truth in the statements that had been published relative to his vacillation from any portion of the theatre at Boston. He had never seen Mr. Stetson in his life, he added, and did not know him. Nevertheless, Mrs. Langtry has received no social recognition here. The house has been packed to the doors every night.

A LATE BREAKFAST WITH MR. GEBHART CAUSES MRS. LANGTRY TO ARRIVE BEHIND TIME AT PHILADELPHIA.

Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—The papers today print long accounts of the mystery attending the arrival here of Mrs. Langtry yesterday. From the press account it appears that her manager and maids were in a most perturbed state of mind over her non-arrival, and the former went racing about in a carriage from depot to hotel and hotel to depot in efforts to find her. A special car had been engaged to bring her over from Jersey City, which rolled into the depot empty, and, at the Bellevue, where rooms had been engaged for her, there was much excitement. Her dressers could not understand how it was that madame had not arrived, as she was not sick, but only rather fatigued by the journey from Boston, where the party left her in New York. Madame had some business to attend to there, she believed, and that was the reason that she had not traveled with the other members of the company. At length Mrs. Langtry quietly appeared, unaccompanied, and at nearly 8 o'clock started for the theatre. She left the hotel by the Walnut street entrance, where a carriage was in waiting. She was unaccompanied, and when she reached the side entrance of the theatre on Clover street, there being no one to receive her,

SHE OPENED AND SHUT THE CARRIAGE-DOOR HERSELF.

Then she stood a moment on the curbstone, as though undecided what to do next, and gracefully glided through the half-open stage-door. She pushed the door open and stood face to face with the stage-doorkeeper. "I am Mrs. Langtry," she said calmly. Old Tim made a low reverence, the door swung to with a bang, and the vision of beauty in a cherry-colored silk dress, sealskin sacque, and neat, dark bonnet, with ribbons matching the dress, was lost to sight.

The cause of the mysterious delay was not explained in any of the morning papers, but it now appears that the reason she so nearly missed keeping her engagement was that she was detained until the last train by a long sitting at breakfast with Mr. Frederick Gebhardt, who accompanied her. This discovery has not advanced her in public esteem, but then it appears that Mrs. Langtry is becoming manly and more indifferent to public opinion. Her baggage reached the hotel at 3 o'clock. There were fifteen enormous trunks and a basket bearing the name of a well-known dressmaker, but the hatbox was missing, "Pomry Seck." It is said that the lady left the cars at Frankford Junction, and drove thence to the hotel.

British Ignorance of America.

[Paris Letter to Philadelphia Press.

I was lately at a dinner party where the guests were all Americans, and all of them had made a sojourn of considerable duration in London. The conversation turned on the really comical ignorance of all things American displayed by the best educated English people, and numerous anecdotes in illustration of the topic in question were cited. One of these related to the son of a former United States Minister in London, Mr. Edwards Pierrepont. At some public dinner one of the guests asked Mr. Pierrepont Jr., while his father was in the act of making a speech, who the orator was. The young gentleman made answer that that was the ambassador Minister. "Is he of the Established Church or a Dissenter?" was the next question. But this does not equal the query of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who lately asked of an American visitor to explain to him "the attitude assumed by the United States toward Dissenters." A General of our army next told how he had accompanied an English officer of high standing to visit Newburg, and informed him that Washington had once had his headquarters there. "Which Washington?" languidly demanded the Briton.

Next came an accomplished young Southern gentleman, the son of a United States Senator, who described an interview that he had recently had with an Enrlish lady, who was introduced to him as a prodigy of intellect and learning. "You come from the Southern States, sir?" she remarked amiably. "Which of the two do you come from—Missouri or Peru?" With great presence of mind, my young friend informed her that he was then residing in Peru, but intended shortly to remove to Missouri. But I rather think that the climax was capped by an English author, who, on being told by an American lady that she came from Missouri said, thoughtfully: "Missouri—let me see—what State is that in?" "Missouri is a State," responded the lady. "Ah, yes—yes—to be sure; it is west of Mississippi and Ohio, I know of." Fortunately the dulness in question was well used to the peculiar ignorance of Englishmen and English society in general respecting our country, and she did not even smile. I myself have become thoroughly case-hardened on the subject; so when a charming lady, the wife of a distinguished Indian Officer, asked me one day if it were not very dangerous to walk in the environs of Philadelphia on account of the rattlesnakes, I was enabled to answer her without moving a muscle of my countenance.

Who's to Blame?

A novel suit has been commenced in Dallas, Tex., against the Western Union Telegraph Company by a Mr. Coile, of Throckmorth County. He owns a large sheep ranch in that county. Last spring he telegraphed his herdsmen as follows: "Meet me at Buffalo Springs with horses and Shep." By Shep he meant the shepherd dog. The operator wrote it, "Meet me at Buffalo Springs with horses and sheep." Forthwith the herder rounded the flock and hurried them over a 250-mile journey. The destruction to the flock was very great and the consternation of the owner when he met the cavalcade unbounded. He sues to recover damages of $30,000.

NEW YORK.

Death of Trenor W. Park, the Original Projector of the Emma Mine.

Disgust of the Friends of Sullivan and Elliott at the Recent Fiasco in Chicago.

The City of Berlin Again Disabled—Performance of Semiramide—Escaped from Sing Sing.

TRENOR W. PARK.

HIS DEATH ON BOARD SHIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Trenor W. Park, the well-known citizen of Vermont, died on a steamer bound for Aspinwall. He was the son of a blacksmith in Woodford, Bennington County, Vt., where he was born Dec. 8, 1833. He was named after Dr. Trenor, one of the "men of '98," who escaped from an Irish jail under romantic circumstances, and who came to this country and engaged in the iron business in Vermont. Young Park received a good education in his native State, studied law there, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. For six years he practiced law in Bennington and then removed to San Francisco, where he remained for eleven years. He became interested in

MINING AND STOCK ENTERPRISES

in California, and was one of the projectors and afterwards the President of the Panama Railroad Company. In 1864 he returned to his native State, and served two terms in its Legislature. Mr. Park became President of the First National Bank of North Bennington, and was also connected with several banks and railroads in New York. In 1871 he organized the New York Emma Mine Company, with a capital of $5,000,000, and in the litigation which grew out of that notorious mine the name of Trenor W. Park came frequently to the front. Of late years Mr. Park has been largely interested in railroads and banks, and particularly in the Ithmian Railroad and De Lesseps' canal scheme.

SULLIVAN AND ELLIOTT.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE SPORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The West-bound trains from this city this morning had among their passengers many leaders of New York, Connecticut, and Boston sporting society, on their way to Chicago to witness the encounter between John L. Sullivan, of Boston, and James Elliott, the "pride of the Bowery," arranged for Friday evening in that city. Mr. Elliott has been in training for several weeks, in order to meet Mr. Sullivan. His friends in this city doubted, however, that he was overanxious for an exchange of compliments with the champion of all the champions. This evening the distressing intelligence reached this city that the fight will not take place, owing to the interference of Judge Anthony, the grand jury, and Chief-of-Police Doyle, all of Chicago, and the friends of the two gladiators were grief-stricken.

AN UNLUCKY VESSEL.

THE CITY OF BERLIN AGAIN DISABLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The steamship City of Berlin, of the Inman Line, from Liverpool, arrived at Sandy Hook this morning at an early hour in tow of the City of Chester, of the same line. The Berlin was disabled by the loss of her rudder-post while on her voyage from this port to Liverpool. The Chester left here on the 9th inst. From an officer on board of the City of Berlin, which steamer was docked this afternoon, it was learned that the City of Chester had fallen in with the City of Berlin Tuesday, the 12th inst. She had been disabled then about two days, having carried away her rudder-post, and was unmanageable, but under a small head of steam against a drag towing from her stern—in fact, hove to. The weather was moderate, and the Chester laid by the Berlin all night, and in the morning towing hawsers were made fast to the Berlin, and the two vessels, westward bound, the derelict steamer, the Chester, towing the Berlin, which steamer operated as a "governor," being manageable against the towing force exerted by the City of Chester. Only two days of very rough weather was met with, both vessels arriving in the harbor this morning. The disabled steamer was at the quarantine anchorage this afternoon, and will be taken to the Erie basin docks for examination and repairs. She had on board 4,000 boxes of bacon for December delivery in Liverpool.

SEMIRAMIDE.

REVIVAL OF ROSSINI'S OPERA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Rossini's "Semiramide," which had not been heard in New York in twelve years, was sung at the Academy of Music tonight with Mme. Patti as Semiramide and Mme. Scalchi as Arsace. The occasion was one of double interest, as it marked the début of Scalchi, one of the great contraltos of the world. The audience was very large and brilliant- Patti, of course, was well received, but the audience gave strong evidence of its anxiety to see and hear the new candidate for favor. Her entrance was an impressive one, and before she had finished her recitative the audience broke into applause, but at the close of her aria, "Oh come da quiel lido," there was a storm of "bravos" and applause, which was repeated for her "D'un tenero amore." Mme. Patti's rendition of "Dolce Pensiero" also awakened a perfect salvo of "bravos."

MME. SCALCHI

has a rather masculine voice, with a peculiar quality of tone, not full and round, yet very penetrating. In form she is well adapted to shape characters, and her face is very expressive. In the audience were such artists as Anna Louise Cary, Minnie Hauk, Paulina Rossini, Mme. Jueh, Mrs. Jessie Bartlett-Davis, Signors Ravelli, Galassi, and others.

DECLARED SANE.

AN ECCENTRIC TAILOR RELEASED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Henry Prouse Cooper, the eccentric tailor, was declared by a Sheriff's jury tonight to be a sane man and competent to manage his estate. The inquiry has been in progress several weeks. The Commissioners gave the case into the jurors' hands at 7:05 o'clock. The jurors deliberated until 8:30 o'clock, and then announced the verdict that Cooper was sane. Drs. A. E. McDonald and Hamilton, two of the six experts who testified that Cooper was suffering from general paresis,

SMILED AT ONE ANOTHER,

and looked pityingly at the jurors when they heard the verdict. The costs of the inquiry to determine his sanity are stated at $2,000 for the Commissioners' and jurors' fees alone, and this sum must come out of Mr. Cooper's estate. It is said that a claim for $8,000 has been made against his estate by the Pinkertons for detective services rendered by them in watching him at the request of his wife and other relatives.

ITEMS.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Mr. Lester A. Bartlett, who has had in charge the construction of the Postal-Telegraph Company's lines between New York and Chicago, is reported dangerously ill. Mr. Henry Cummins, of this city, said today that the line would be finished by the 1st of January.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

The great hall of the Cooper Union was comfortably filled this evening by an audience consisting almost entirely of cigarmakers and tobacco manufacturers, assembled to demand the abrogation of the internal-revenue tax on tobacco in all its forms, with a rebate on the tax of the stock in hand when the law shall be repealed. Speeches were made by ex-Mayor F. A. Schroeder, of Brooklyn, Lorin Palmer, and others. Resolutions were passed declaring that Congress should abolish all taxes on tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarets, and announce a rebate as a fixed policy of the Government.

HILTON'S TAXES.

Judge Hilton refused to say anything today regarding the report that the branch store of A. T. Stewart & Co. was indebted to the City of Chicago in the sum of $13,000 for taxes. When the doors were closed Mr. Libby said he did not know of any claims outstanding against the Chicago branch of the business.

KEENE'S STUD.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Keene says in regard to the change of trainers in his English stable: "I didn't like the way my horses were trained this year, and it seems to me that it is reason enough for the change. Marsh is one of the foremost trainers in England. He is younger than Day, but I think he is his equal. My colt Foxhall has been withdrawn from sale. I offered him for $7,000, certainly not a fancy price for such a horse. It was reported to me that Foxhall could not be trained another season, and, as I had no breeding stable in England, I did not care to be bothered with him in the stud. I therefore offered him for sale, but subsequent examination has given me fresh hope of his future career. He will be run next season if he should be able to train, and I feel sure that he will be. If I should be disappointed, I shall either let him stand in England or bring him back to America for use in the stud here."

REDUCED WHISKY.

In the action of the Government against three packages of distilled spirits which had been originally properly stamped, but afterward, when part had been drawn off and water added to, the packages were seized by the Government as not of proof indicated by the stamp. Judge Brown today held that "the mere addition of water is not a fraud. The suggestion that the stamp must correspond with proof spirits as a means of identification is argumentative only, and it is not warranted by law." Judgment given for defendant.

HOME AGAIN.

Lewis Thomson, a mulatto, aged 81, who was the first prisoner ever sent to Sing Sing, was sent to the penitentiary again today for six months by Judge Welch, of the City Hall Police Court, Brooklyn, for stealing a door-mat. He has spent over forty years of his life in prisons.

PAID HIS FINE.

Gen. Curtis, convicted of a violation of the law in collecting assessments from officeholders for political purposes, paid a fine of $1,000, and was discharged from custody.

ESCAPED FROM SING SING.

George Lavery, who in 1872 killed Roundsman Philips Lambrecht, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life, has escaped from Sing Sing Prison.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Sheriff-elect has appointed his officers, giving Tammany twelve, Irving Hall the remainder, and the County Democracy none.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Meeting of the Greenback National Committee.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 20.—The National Committee of the Greenback-Labor party met at 3 o'clock today. After the noon hour, the members held an informal talk among themselves, in which it was developed that the principal questions before the committee would be the adoption of a platform; also the propriety of changing the name of the party. This latter is expected to cause a lively fight in the committee. There will be four distinct propositions to rename the party, as the "National," the "Anti-Monopoly," the "Independent," and the "Whig." It is also probable that action will be taken on the prohibition question. Among those present are: President, Jesse Harper, Illinois: Gen. J. B. Weaver, Iowa; Gen. B. F. Chambers, Texas; John Studebaker, Iowa; the Rev. G. De La Matyr, Indiana; Britton A. Hill, Missouri; E. F. Norton, Chicago; and R. M. Springer, Washington.

President Harper made a few introductory remarks at the informal meeting, saying he considered the time opportune for laying the principles of the Greenback Labor party before the people. Therefore he had decided to call the committee together.

The Chairman was followed by Britton A. Hill and other gentlemen, who discussed the political situation in brief speeches.

The committee was in executive session during the afternoon, and are holding a secret meeting again tonight. It leaked out, however, that the chief matter before the committee so far is a resolution presented by De La Matyr, of Indiana, looking to the division of the Greenback party, the calling of a National convention by all elements opposing the Republican and Democratic parties, and the organization of a new party under a new name.

It is understood that all the leading spirits present, including Gen. Weaver, of Iowa; Hopkins, of New York; Chambers, of Texas; De La Matyr, of Studebaker, and Post, of Indiana; Springer, of Maine; Hill, of St. Louis, and others favorable to the proposition. In fact, is said nobody opposed it except Jesse Harper, who thought it would be better to continue the present organization and gradually educate the people up to their principles. Weaver and De La Matyr are said to have made strong speeches in favor of the resolution. It is expected definite action will be taken on the proposition tonight, but the indications are that it will be very late before the question is decided.

The Speakership Contest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 20.—The double Democratic candidacy for Speaker of the House of Representatives creates great discussion in Kentucky, the home of both Carlisle and Blackburn. The latter is pugnacious enough to fight for the position he covets, and his personal popularity is strong enough to gain him considerable encouragement from his own district and even in State politics, while Carlisle will occupy advantageous positions. The bulk of opinion, however, favors Carlisle, whom the position has sought, whereas Blackburn seeks the position. The Democratic ladies of this city are dividing, one being for Blackburn and the other for Carlisle, whom prominent Republicans in this city declare one of the ablest men in Congress, at the same time expressing hope for Blackburn's election, because he will be sure to do or say some foolish thing that will give the Republicans the advantage.

AMUSEMENTS.

Comic Opera at Haverly's Theatre.

Despite the discouraging weather, "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief" is drawing excellent houses nightly at Haverly's Theatre. It should be remembered that this bright and tuneful production of the Viennese dance-king is to be given here but a single week, and that only three or four more opportunities remain to witness its admirable rendition by the McCaull company. This organization is an exceedingly strong one, and it is not often that so large a company comes here to interpret comic light operas. "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief" improves on acquaintance, and, while we do not find it as attractive as "The Merry War," it is nevertheless fully equal to most of the comic operas produced during the season, and well worth hearing and seeing. It is, moreover, capitally rendered. Indeed it is the prudence to be judiciously used to eliminate some of the dialog which only wearies an audience anxious to hear the music, there would be little fault to find with the presentation. The comic music is capitally sung, and, although there are no remarkable solo voices, the different parts are well taken. Miss Paulin deserves credit for her personation of the King, acting being good in most cases and exaggerated, while her voice, although light, is pleasing. Mme. Cottrelly is a welcome addition to the ranks of light opera artists, more from her dramatic ability and personal appearance, however, than for any marked vocal skill. Miss Post is rather stiff, but uses her voice to good effect, and looks the part she takes. Sig. Perugini appears to much better advantage in this than in the grand opera in which he did a grand opera. His position as a singer is rather difficult to define. He acts with spirit and sings so that not a word he says is intelligible. Mr. Wilson is a substitute for Mr. Adolphi, whose absence is not explained. He contrives to create considerable amusement, although unapt to sing, and thereby necessitating some cutting of the score. Mr. Greenfelder has a strong voice, not always true in its lower tones. His conception of the rôle he has assumed is that of burlesque, and to that conception he does full justice. The last performance of the opera takes place on Sunday night.

Amusement Notes.

The usual Christmas performance of the "Messiah" will be given at Central Music-Hall tonight by the Apollo Club, with a chorus of 200 voices, full orchestra, and organ. The soloists are Miss Dutton, Dr. Barnes, and Mr. W. H. Clark. Miss Addie Foresman, who was to have made her first appearance before a Chicago audience in the alto solos, is suffering from a severe cold and will be unable to sing. We have not learned who is to take her place.

Another Affair.

Arkansaw Traveler.

"I have come to kill you," said a man entering an Arkansas newspaper-office, drawing a pistol and confronting the editor. "You published an article derogatory to my character, and it is my duty as a husband and father to kill you."

"I am glad of it," the poor editor replied. "I was just thinking of committing suicide."

"Well, if that's the case, let's go down and take something."

"Now you move me to emotion;" and the two deadly enemies went out together. And yet some people are in favor of prohibition.

"HUBBELL AT HOME."

A Defense of the Voluntary Assessment Patriot by His Neighbors and Friends—How He Raised a Church Debt.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Dec. 18.—The article which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of Dec. 7 headed "Hubbell at Home" contains so many statements from which a wrong inference may be drawn, as well as some positive untruths, that we feel it is not only due to our neighbor, Mr. Hubbell, but also to ourselves, that we should make a statement of the facts.

Mr. Hubbell, being interested in the welfare of Trinity Church, of Houghton, after consultation with some of its members, decided to call together a number of those who it was thought would also be interested to see if the financial condition of the church could not be placed on a solid foundation. He accordingly issued invitations to the undersigned "to meet a few friends" at his house on Friday, Dec. 1, at 7:30 p. m. This invitation was not to a champagne supper, and it was not a champagne supper. After pleasantly passing a couple of hours refreshments were served in a very informal manner. The guests did not even sit at the table, but, standing around in twos and threes, discussed the viands. Your correspondent, who was not "one of the victims," would have us believe that some of the party drank to excess, and that it was under the "cheering influences" of Mr. Hubbell's wine that many signed the subscription paper after it was presented. Wine was passed around with the viands, but the insinuation by your correspondent that any one of the party drank to excess is a gross misrepresentation of the fact and an insult to all who were present and to the object of the meeting. Your correspondent would also have us infer that the object of the meeting was an entire surprise to all. Now, it is a fact that several of the most liberal subscribers were acquainted with the object of the meeting, and others had strong suspicions in the right direction; and not one of us feels that he has been imposed upon in the least. Mr. Hubbell voluntarily offered his house, and took this manner to inform the undersigned together for the purpose stated above. He headed the subscription with a liberal sum, and no man was asked to put his name down for any larger sum than he felt perfectly willing to give. Others who were not present at this gathering have since voluntarily added their names to the list, and one and all congratulate each other such a happy result was reached in such a pleasant manner. Mr. Hubbell's reputation among his neighbors will not suffer by this act of his; on the contrary, we all feel that this community is much indebted to him for this lifting upon himself the labor incident to such a gathering, which has resulted in placing Trinity Church in the front rank as a moral worker, and giving it the means to do more work and to do it better than it possibly could have done without it.

It is well known here who wrote the article and the animus which dictated it.

R. M. Hoar,	Maurice B. Patch,
T. W. Edwards,	Jas. R. Bisandy,
Wm. L. Sheiden,	A. Davis, M. D.
R. Wren,	E. H. Towar,
Wm. Culbyford,	Wm. Condon,
Jas. R. Dee,	Allen F. Rees,
H. W. Jones,	F. L. Douglass,
M. L. Hubbell,	John W. Rice,
W. H. Carr,	A. R. Richey,
W. A. Bunn,	M. Van Orden,
C. D. Sheiden, all of the "victims."	

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Miss Emma Stockman.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Will you please inform me in your next issue as to the future engagements of Miss Emma Stockman, of the 'Romany Rye' company that recently finished an engagement at Haverly's? [An exchange says: "At the close of the Philadelphia engagement of the "Romany Rye" company, Emma Stockman (Mrs. John W. Norton) will, for apparent family reasons, resign the part of Gertie to either Miss Gussie De Forest or Bertha Foy."]

A New Party and Col. Ingersoll for President.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—As the political corruption of both of our great parties is a much lamented fact, the public mind is directed toward the speedy organization of a new party. Apropos to this why would not Col. Robert Ingersoll be a good candidate for the chief executive office in 1884 under the wing of the new party? What prominent man has so good a record as he? Our most famous orator and an honest man—moral courage, honesty, ability, and free from the imperdition, just and honest for the love of his fellow-man, he shines as a diamond amid the baser gems that surround him—a comet among the lesser stars that compose political constellations. What man would stand against him if put forward as a candidate for President by the new party? HARRY ROBINSON.

"Poke" Hats at the Theatre.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—It is a well-settled fact that no society or government can exist without its numerous evils. He who helps to lessen these is always looked upon by at least part of mankind as a benefactor. It is not, however, for the purpose of posing as a "benefactor" that I write to protest against so seemingly innocent an affair as the present style of "poke" hat worn by ladies, and more especially its ubiquitous appearance at the theatre.

When you go to the box-office to select a seat for the opera you see one on the sheet which the ticket man recommends to you as particularly desirable. You take to it, congratulate yourself upon the remarkably fine choice you have made. But when you are comfortably seated and have listened to the sweet strains of the orchestra for a few fleeting moments your delusion is dispelled, and you find that the ticket man was mistaken. A large and otherwise well-dressed lady comes in and places her beautiful big "poke" hat exactly between you and one-third of the curtain. No amount of twisting and turning will enable you to see the entrance of a character, or the whole of a tableau on the stage. Utterly disgusted, you at last begin to contemplate the shining folds of red plush and wonder at the inflexible law of nature which forbids that such shining "bright lights" are not opaque bodies. The philosophical victim always considers that lovely woman is entitled to all of the inviolable privileges which can be accorded to her except the big dark object on her head in front of you.

Let Chicago follow the excellent example of New York and other Eastern cities, and create a decided public opinion which will at all times be proper and right to express when ladies charge theatre prices for "big hat" performances. VIDEQUET.

Tea and the Tea Trade.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—I have for many years taken an interest in tea and the tea trade, and was glad to see THE TRIBUNE open the subject by a short editorial in the Sunday issue. There is something radically wrong about the tea trade in this country, and I believe that if the true light were thrown upon it it would benefit both dealers and consumers.

The jobbing price in New York, as shown by a recent auction sale, was from seven to 55 cents. THE TRIBUNE states that the lowest priced teas in the above lot cost the consumer from 50 to 75 cents. I beg to state that there are many places in this city where good teas are retailed at from 17 to 25 cents; also that the finest teas are not offered through the auction room.

There is no article entering largely into daily consumption about which there is so much ignorance among dealers and consumers. A few days ago a large dealer centrally located on the principal retail street in this city, told me that he was no judge of tea; but bought from an importer in whom he had great faith. This is not an exceptional case, but is the practice which most dealers follow.

Although the importer's profit may be small, it is not the article which the jobbers, commissiers, and retailers depend for their handsomest profits, and they dread to have light thrown upon the subject. When a wholesale dealer sells a bill of goods and sells some well-known article at too small a profit, he usually attempts to make it up by making a handsome profit on the tea. The retailer pursues the same policy, but the time a good, useful tea, originally costing 15 to 20 cents, has paid two to three such profits and reaches the consumer at 80 cents the latter finds that there is something wrong with his taste or with the tea, or that he does not care so much for tea as he used to. The wholesale price of tea is as much determined by its style or general appearance as by its quality. An article jobbing from 10 to 15 cents may be good and sweet, and if properly made and served prove a better beverage than many of us are accoustomed to.

The rate of profit current with banking institutions, transit companies, and real-estate owners is not at all applicable to the retail grocery trade. The expenses in the latter amount to from 10 to 20 per cent of the entire sales, and there are so many articles on which dealers are obliged to accept too small a profit than they ought to make from 33½ to 50 per cent on tea.

C. C. D.

The Nightingale's Last Song.

Hartford Times.

During the last eight years Mrs. Bennett, of Canaan, in this State, has owned a beautiful Virginia nightingale. She named it Bob, and when in an adjoining room she said "Bob, do you want a fly?" the bird would ruffle its feathers and respond with a whistle, or some little noise, manifesting his delight, which his sweetness understood. Last August Bob had a fit. He rolled over on his back and stuck up his legs. His mistress was alarmed. She soaked his feet in warm water, gave him pepper-cor

THE RAILROADS.

A. C. Bird, of the Wabash, Becomes General Freight Agent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul.

An Adjustment of Freight and Passenger Rates to Northwestern Points.

Figures from the Forthcoming Annual Report of the Wisconsin Railroad Commissioner.

Mr. A. C. Bird, General Freight Agent of the Wabash, Accepts the Position of General Freight Agent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Mr. A. C. Bird, General Freight Agent of the Wabash, has at last decided to accept the position of General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, which was tendered him a few weeks ago. Mr. Bird was in the city yesterday, and had a conference with General-Manager S. S. Merrill, and the negotiations between them were brought to a successful close. The Milwaukee & St. Paul may congratulate itself upon having been able to secure the services of so able and efficient a man for the responsible position of General Freight Agent as Mr. Bird could not well have been selected. He has been General Freight Agent of the Wabash for many years, and enjoys the reputation of being one of the oldest and most energetic freight managers in the country. The Wabash people made strong efforts to retain the services of Mr. Bird, but although he was reluctant to sever his connection with that road, yet the sacrifice would have been too much to ignore the fine offer made by the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and therefore he concluded to accept the new position.

There are two or three men mentioned as successor to Mr. Bird—Mr. W. S. Spiers, at present General Freight Agent of the Wabash & Erie Past Freight Line, and Mr. M. Knight, at present First Assistant General Freight Agent of the Wabash. It is the opinion that Mr. Knight will get the place. He certainly earned the promotion by years of faithful and efficient work in the service of the Wabash, and his appointment would give general satisfaction to all connecting lines.

Adjusting the North-Western Difficulties—New Freight Rates to Go into Effect Jan. 1—No Arrangement Made Regarding Territorial Matters.

The General Passenger Agents of the Northwestern roads held a meeting yesterday at Commissioner Carman's office and agreed upon rules and regulations for carrying out the new passenger agreement on business coming this way from St. Paul, Minneapolis, and other Northwestern points. The new agreement is substantially the same as the one in effect on business from Chicago to Northwestern points. Regular tariff rates will have to be maintained by all the lines, and the penalty for violating the rates or the other provisions of the agreement is a fine of not less than $1,000. The roads are permitted to pay commissions for the sale of tickets to agents and others, but as far as can be learned the maximum commission allowed to be paid is $3 on one ticket.

The General Freight Agents of the Northwestern roads also held another meeting yesterday afternoon and completed their tariffs, which will go into effect Jan. 1. It is understood that a slight increase in the rates has been agreed upon.

The General Managers of the Northwestern roads will probably meet Friday or Saturday to review the work done by the General Freight and Passenger Agents.

The reports that the Presidents and General Managers agreed at their meeting in New York to discontinue the building of new roads, and to keep out of each other's territory, except where the construction of such roads is urgently demanded, are denounced as being devoid of truth by some of those who participated in the meeting. No action whatever was taken in relation to "cutting" territorial matters, and each road is at liberty to build wherever it pleases. When this matter came up for consideration in New York, it is claimed, it became apparent at once that it would be useless to attempt to agree upon the roads as regards the building of new extensions or the acquisition of new roads, as such action would be setting a bad precedent, and consequently the further consideration of the matter was dropped. All that was done at the New York meeting, it is claimed, was to restore the rates to and from all points, and heavy penalties were fixed for a violation of the agreement. The arrangement is said to be almost identical to the agreement of the Northwestern Traffic Association regarding the maintenance of rates from Chicago to Northwestern points. This arrangement stood the fire-test so well during the past season that it was thought best to apply it also on the business from the Northwest to Chicago, and it is the general opinion that it will work fully as well if not better than a pooling arrangement would do.

Interesting Facts Gleaned from the Forthcoming Annual Report of the Wisconsin Railroad Commissioner.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 20.—The annual report of State Railroad Commissioner Haugen for the year ending June 30, 1882, will not be completed for about two weeks, but THE TRIBUNE reporter has been permitted to examine a few of the tables that have thus far been footed up, and from them gathers the following interesting points: The roads operating in whole or in part in Wisconsin are: Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Chicago & Northwestern; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha; Wisconsin Central; Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western; Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul; Milwaukee & Northern; Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria (narrow gage); Prairie du Chien & Mcgregor; Northern Pacific; Wisconsin & Michigan (operated by Milwaukee & Northern); Wisconsin & Minnesota and Chippewa Falls & Western (operated by the Wisconsin Central); Chippewa Falls & Northern (operated by the Omaha Line). The report shows, first, figures for Wisconsin alone, and, second, figures for the whole of the lines reporting. Passenger earnings were: For Wisconsin, $4,597,161; for the whole lines, $19,036,088; freight earnings for Wisconsin, $13,062,242; for the whole lines, $35,-[illegible]; earnings from mails, express, and all other sources, for Wisconsin, $1,056,630; for the whole lines, $2,469,167; total earnings, Wisconsin, $18,743,628; whole lines, $50,179,490; miles of road on which earnings are estimated, Wisconsin, 3,387; whole lines, 9,157; operating expenses, Wisconsin, $10,276,746; whole lines, $26,906,945; percentage of operating expenses, Wisconsin, [illegible]; whole lines, $26,276,532; percentage of operating expenses to earnings, Wisconsin, 54; whole lines, 53; total income on whole lines from all sources, $24,063,709; total income in Wisconsin from all sources, $19,666,327; passengers carried one mile, Wisconsin, 163,251,759; total miles run of same, Wisconsin, 14,443,635; total earnings compared with previous years: In 1881, Wisconsin, $16,478,122, whole lines $39,298,263; in 1882, in Wisconsin, $16,705,425, whole lines $50,179,350. The equipment for 1882 is reported: St. Paul, 1,227 locomotives, 227 passenger cars, 104 baggage, and express cars, 30 parlor or sleeping cars, 17,600 freight cars, 254 other cars. Northwestern, 557 locomotives, 235 passenger cars, 117 baggage, mail, and express cars, seven parlor or sleeping cars, 18,281 freight cars, four dining cars, and four officers' cars. The rate per passenger per mile on all the roads averages two and eight-tenths cents; number of tons of freight carried in Wisconsin during the year, 8,268,932; rate per ton per mile, one and six-[illegible]; passenger earnings per mile, [illegible] cents; freight earnings per mile, [illegible] cents per mile in Wisconsin, $5,639; operating expenses per mile, $3,088; net earnings per mile, $2,551. The St. Paul reports fifty-eight killed and 574 injured in Wisconsin; the Northwestern, thirty-one killed and thirty-nine injured; the Omaha, eleven killed and thirty-two injured; the Central, six killed and thirteen injured; the Lake Shore & Western, three killed and thirteen injured.

Surveying the Railroads in Mexico.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

On the arrival of the first train from Guaymas it is possible the conductor, engineer, and brakemen, all of them Americans, were arrested because the train was behind time. An application of this principle throughout the United States would give rise to strenuous objections in many circles, however beneficial it might prove to the public. The prosecution of so great a reform at such an early stage of its railroad existence by Sonora may be significant of many intentions, but the presumption is that the trouble arose from the desire to annoy the Americans. This view is strengthened by a number of other persecutions that have occurred. A Mexican having lost his baggage on the Sonora railroad, an American baggage-master was arrested without any kind of proof and charged with theft. No case being made out, he was let off with a fine of $10. In another case, a Mexican having jumped off the train while in motion and injured himself severely, a conductor named Robinson was arrested, and at last accounts was still in jail, the case of the disabled man offering to compromise the matter and let him out for $500, considering the fact that Robinson is a man of nothing, cannot be called a liberal offer.

This is but part and parcel of the general policy. It is allowed, and Sonorans have a right to expect, that Americans have come to the State in considerable numbers from Arizona and California. Slight pretexts are sufficient to secure whatever the natives want in the courts, and the Americans are made the victims. It may possibly be that there is another side to the story, but it can be readily seen that matters cannot be permitted to go on in the way indicated—if the stories are true. Our brethren from California and Arizona will presumably be able to take care of themselves as they grow more numerous, but as their style of doing so may not be conducive to the cultivation of amicable international feeling and the growth of trade there is an excellent field open for our State Department to labor in.

Contest Over the Receivership of the Danville, Olney & Ohio River Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 20.—The anticipated contest over the Receivership of the Danville, Olney & Ohio River Railroad did not take place in the United States Circuit Court today, a continuance being agreed upon until Jan. 3 owing to the illness of one of the attorneys, at which time the selection of a Receiver to succeed James A. Eads, resigned, will probably be made. This contest is really believed to originate in the desire of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western interest to secure control of the Danville, Olney & Ohio River Road. This supposition is supported by the fact that C. W. Fairbanks, of Indianapolis, the General Solicitor of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, is opposing the choice of the Boston bondholders, and that Albert Emerson, of Monticello, who is figuring for the appointment, is also connected with the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western. Action on the restraining order asked for yesterday was continued to Jan. 3.

The California Southern to Be Operated in Connection with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., Dec. 20.—Dr. E. F. Henderson, of San Diego, Cal., has just returned home from an extended visit to Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, and other Western States. Dr. Henderson is personally acquainted with prominent officials of the California Southern and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Companies, and from his knowledge of their contemplated movements he firmly believes that the Santa Fé or the Boston syndicate have secured the California Southern for sale, but will operate that road as a part of the main line from Albuquerque, via the Atlantic & Pacific and the Cajon pass to San Diego. He is especially confident that such is the plan of action, in view of the recent report based on good authority that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé had finally succeeded in securing 10,000 shares over and above the half interest previously held in the Atlantic & Pacific.

Annual Meeting of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 20.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company was held at the general offices of the company today. The only business transacted was to fill two vacancies in the Board of Directors caused by the expiration of the terms of the Hon. Noah H. Swayne Jr. and J. S. Oliver. Mr. George W. Davis, President of the Second National Bank of this city, was elected to succeed Mr. Swayne, and Mr. M. D. Woodford, General Superintendent of the road, to succeed Mr. Oliver. The meeting was then adjourned until the third Wednesday in February, 1883.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Baltimore & Ohio will bring in today 1,300 European emigrants, most of whom are destined for points in the West and Northwest.

The new east-bound tobacco rates published yesterday apply on unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco stems only, and not on manufactured tobacco, as erroneously reported.

The meeting of the Directors of the Western Indiana Railroad Company, which was to have been held in New York next Wednesday to complete the reorganization of the road, has been postponed until next Thursday.

The Chicago Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents held a regular weekly meeting at Commissioner Dixon's office yesterday. The only business of importance transacted was to change the date of the regular monthly meetings of the association from the 20th of each month to the 15th.

The adjourned session of the eighth annual convention of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association called for Thursday, Dec. 21, 1882, has been postponed until Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1883, at the Metropolitan Hotel, Washington, D. C., as several prominent members are unable to attend on the first-named date.

The Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad (Pan-Handle route), on account of the great success of the rapid-transit trains between Chicago and Brighton Park, has found it necessary to put on an additional train, which will begin running today, leaving the Union Passenger Station at 8:05 a. m. and arriving at 9 a. m., daily, except Sunday.

The "Nickel Plate" announces that it will sell cheap excursion tickets for the holidays between all stations on its line, beginning Dec. 23. Tickets will be good to return included to Jan. 3, 1883. The Wabash will also sell excursion tickets for the holidays between all stations on its line at one and one-third fare for the round trip; sale of tickets to commence Saturday, Dec. 23, and continue until Jan. 1. Good for return passage until Jan. 3, 1883.

Mr. E. L. Somers has been appointed agent of the Blue Line (fast freight) in this city in place of Mr. C. H. Wood. Mr. Somers is unusually well qualified for this responsible position. He has been agent of the Lake Erie & North Shore Despatch in this city for several years and until that line was abolished. Previous to that he was agent of the International Fast-Freight Line. He has also long been identified with the freight department of the Michigan Central.

Parties in Peoria and Pottsburg, Ill., are now engaged in securing the right of way for an independent line of railway between the first-named point and St. Louis. The proposed line will shorten the distance some twenty miles. It runs through the richest portion of Illinois, both in point of agriculture and mining interests, and it is stated that so soon as the right of way has been secured for the entire line work will be commenced.

The gross earnings of the Chicago & Alton for the second week in December were $185,152, against $190,326 for the corresponding week last year; increase, $4,877. From Jan. 1 to Dec. 16, inclusive, the gross earnings of the Alton were $7,870,172, against $7,253,781 for the corresponding period last year; increase, $616,391. The gross earnings of the Northern Pacific for the second week in December were $171,800, against $78,970 for the corresponding week last year; increase, $92,830, on an increased mileage of 447. The gross earnings of the Milwaukee & St. Paul for the second week in December were $434,000, an increase of $18,475 over the corresponding week last year.

The freight traffic of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has increased so rapidly during the last twelve months that the company does not own locomotives enough to move the trains. Although the shops at Altoona are turning out about 100 new engines a year, an order was given to another company to build fifty-four more as quickly as possible. As these could not be finished in time to meet the demands of traffic, the company were necessitated to hire for the season a number of locomotives from other roads. The numerous shops of the company are found to be insufficient to turn out either cars or locomotives as fast as they are needed, and an order has been given for the construction of 5,000 additional freight cars to a manufacturing company.

An Illinois stock-raiser by the name of Tracy Clark gives an amusing account of a recent trip to Cincinnati with a car-load of hogs. He left his home at Albion on Saturday, Dec. 9, by the afternoon freight-train, which was run upon a side-track near Princeton, Ind., at about 9 o'clock to let two passenger-trains pass. The engineer, conductor, fireman, and brakeman made themselves so comfortable in the locomotive cab that they all fell sound asleep and did not awake until morning, when an employé of the road, who had been sent out from Princeton to find the missing train, aroused them. Of course they had lost their right of way, and the train, which was due at Cincinnati on Monday morning, did not arrive until Tuesday night. "Damages, gentlemen, heavy damages," is now Mr. Clark's ultimatum.

COLLEGE ROWDIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20.—The final move in the long-protracted Adelbert College war was made today. The expelled junior class was reinstated at a faculty meeting with the exception of three of the students, whose names the faculty refuse to divulge. They are understood to be two of the most stubborn fighters for the objectionable campus, and against the apology demanded by the faculty and one young man who told the collegians' story and abused the faculty in the newspaper. The term closed today and studies will not be resumed until Jan. 3. Consequently, the juniors will not pass in their examinations.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR LOVELAND, OHIO.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 20.—The Mayor of Loveland gave a verdict in the inquest on W. W. Peters and W. H. Wharton, killed in the collision at King's Switch, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Monday, finding that the collision was due to the carelessness of Peters and Dugan, the engineer and conductor of the east-bound train. It is proposed to discharge every employé on the train, on the ground that they ought to have done something to correct the mistake of the engineer.

SUGAR.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—A petition to Congress strenuously signed in regard to the sugar tariff prays for more reduction than the commission recommends, and asks that the polariscope be used.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gathering from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Suicide of the Treasurer of De Witt County, Illinois, from Unknown Causes.

Terrible Suffering Reported Among the Russian Refugees in Dakota.

ILLINOIS.

SUICIDE OF AN OFFICIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., Dec. 20.—Today James A. Wilson, a most honored citizen and Treasurer of De Witt County, committed suicide in Wilson Township. He has been sick for several months, and it is supposed that it worried him so that he was unable to resist it longer, and took his own life to avoid further pain. He was well and favorably known in Central Illinois as a large stock-dealer, and had accumulated a large fortune. He had served five years as Treasurer, and was elected to the office again last November for four more years. He was a Democrat in politics. The affairs of his office were straight, as well as all his other business. The affair caused a great sensation in this city and county.

On the body of the deceased were found papers stating that he had lost several thousand dollars on the Chicago Board of Trade—a fact which perhaps explains the cause of his taking his own life.

SIMMONS—BRODIX.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 20.—Mr. Charles Simmons, a travelling salesman of Bloomington, and Miss Carrie Brodix, one of the most accomplished and estimable young ladies of this city, were married at noon today. They will reside in Cleveland, O.

ASSIGNMENT.

J. W. Rodgers, boot and shoe merchant of this city, failed today, his principal creditors being Taylor, Rodgers & Co., of Toledo, O., who claim $5,500. About $2,000 of other claims are presented. The stock will probably invoice about $7,000. Rodgers has been in business here about three years.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 20.—Articles of incorporation were today issued by the Secretary of State as follows: King & Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Ottawa; object, the manufacture of farm machinery and wagons; capital stock, $100,000; corporators, Solomon J. King, Hugh M. Hamilton, John H. Gilman, Thomas S. Mickle, George C. Rickly. The Hidalgo Silver Mining, Smelting & Prospecting Company, Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; corporators, Alexander Caldwell, Ticket Speer, Frederick Henry Hudson, Charles J. Stanberg, Clemens Hirsch, L. M. Hollister. The Chicago Law Publishing Company, Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; corporators, D. J. Wabsch, C. L. Peyton, William G. Baker. The Grand Council of Illinois American Legion of Honor, Chicago, Directors Alexander Agnew, Chicago, Elisha D. Avery, Joliet, and George H. DeGroot, Ottawa. The Cicero Agricultural Society, of Carthage College, Carthage, filed certificates of organization.

NEW SUITS.

The Ætna Life-Insurance Company today began suits in the United States Circuit Court against the City of Springfield for $7,000 and against the County of Sangamon for $4,000, on past-due coupons on bonds.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PANA, Ill., Dec. 20.—Stephen Parker, an old and respected citizen of this city, was taken suddenly ill about 3:30 o'clock this afternoon at his residence five miles from the city, and fell from some wood in a stove, and falling backward into a chair near by breathed his last in five minutes thereafter. Death is supposed to have resulted from heart disease. He was 75 years old, and had resided in Pana since 1858.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 20.—John Smith, a farmer of Lake City, aged 35, climbed upon a moving Wabash freight-train near the Stock-Yards today, and, falling under the wheels, was horribly mangled by the wheels, half of his body being dragged along the track a distance of fifty yards. He wanted to talk with a friend on the car. The jury at the inquest exonerated the railway company.

THE CHANDLERVILLE TRAGEDY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VIRGINIA, Ill., Dec. 20.—Yesterday's tragedy at Chandlerville, a brief account of which appeared in today's TRIBUNE, continues to be the absorbing topic in this section. Samuel Cook, who was fatally shot, died from his wounds at his home in that place today. Samuel Selby, who did the shooting, is here in the County Jail awaiting a preliminary examination. The deceased leaves a wife and five children.

DEADLY STOCKINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 20.—R. W. Rogers, of this city, three weeks ago was poisoned in a singular manner. He injured his foot, and the coloring in his stocking poisoned his blood. Erysipelas set in, and this, coupled with diphtheria, resulted fatally this morning. He was a respected citizen. A wife and five children survive him.

DEATH OF AN OLD SETTLER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Dec. 20.—The funeral of Col. Edward Gratiot, who died at his home in Platteville, took place this forenoon from the South Presbyterian Church in this city, the Rev. Mr. Pulford, rector of Trinity Church, Platteville, officiating, assisted by the Rev. A. C. Smith. The attendance was very large, including many old settlers of Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin. Among the number of mourners present was Mrs. E. B. Washburne and her son, W. H. Washburne. The late Col. Gratiot, who was one of the oldest settlers in the lead district, recalls the fact that his sister, Mrs. Washburne, was the first white child born in Galena. There was present at the funeral this afternoon the venerable Mrs. J. G. Soulard, an old friend of the Gratiot family, who was almost the first white lady to settle in this section, having come here with her husband, recently deceased, in 1823.

INDIANA.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., Dec. 20.—Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, an aged lady of 66 years, fell from the south-bound Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad train today at Oaktown, this county, and was injured to such an extent that she died a few hours afterward. The Coroner rendered a verdict that she came to her death by accident, caused by the carelessness of the railroad employés.

HOOSIER CONVICTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 20.—The annual report of the State Prison South at Jeffersonville for the year ending Oct. 30, 1882, was filed today. The daily average number of convicts was 564, against 524 last year. The average cost of subsistence per man was a fraction higher than last year, owing to the extremely high prices of provisions, but the average cost per man on account of all expenses was a fraction lower. An increase in mortality is due to chronic diseases. There were fourteen deaths. The crowded condition of the cell-house will be remedied as soon as the new one shall be finished.

The Directors recommend that Faris, Gaff & Co., prison contractors, be paid $6,925 by the State to reimburse them for rebuilding the State property destroyed by fire.

The Clerk reports the receipts for the year at $76,258, and disbursements $74,966, leaving a balance of $4,260. Of the new cell-house fund $7,171 remains undrawn.

The Warden, A. J. Howard, reports 4,981 convicts in the prison since it was established in 1822. The death-rate in the interval was one in forty, but in the last seven years only one in ninety-three. Fifteen per cent of all convicts from the beginning have been pardoned, though less than 1 per cent in 1882. Of the 500 convicts in the prison, 248 were born in Indiana, 55 per cent could read and write, eighty-one were convicted of murder, and forty-eight are serving life sentences. The cost per man per day has been 35.9 cents, against 35.81 cents last year.

ASBURY UNIVERSITY.

The Trustees of the Asbury University tonight elected the Rev. S. L. Bowman, D. D., of Jersey City, to fill the chair of theology in that institution. Dr. Bowman is the nephew of Bishop Bowman.

AN OLD CASE

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AUBURN, Ind., Dec. 20.—The last act in the Hazzard cases took place in court here this morning before Judges Mehrdie. By agreement between the prosecuting attorney and John M. Sommers, Hazzard's attorney, the remaining cases pending against the much-indicted man were stricken from the docket. The prosecution of Hazzard had its origin in troubles growing out of his connection with the First National Bank here in 1874, and has lasted continually ever since. Hazzard has been pursued all over the country, and reaches the end with broken health, without money, but in good spirits. He has outlived almost all the prosecuting witnesses, the Judge before whom he first appeared, and the lawyers who had original charge of the prosecution.

CONGRESSMAN ORTH'S FUNERAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 20.—The funeral of Congressman Orth takes place tomorrow afternoon from Trinity Church at 2 o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. H. A. Gobin, of Greencastle. A short service will be held at the house prior to the removal of the body. The Washington committee will arrive tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock if the train is on time. Among the pall-bearers will be Gov. Porter, ex-Gov. Baker, and Gen. John Coburn. The remainder will be from Lafayette.

MICHIGAN.

SHEEP-BREEDERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 20.—The Michigan Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association closed a very successful meeting here this evening by the election of the following officers: President, C. M. Fellows, Manchester; Vice-President, Lyman Cate, Highland; Secretary, W. J. G. Dean, Hanover; Treasurer, A. D. Taylor, Romeo; Directors, William Bull, Hamburg, S. B. Hammond, Kalamazoo, E. Decamp, Ovid; J. S. Wood, Saline, E. B. Welch, Paw Paw. Committee on Pedigree, R. P. Dewey, Grand Blanc. E. W. Hardy, Osceola, William Radford, Marshall.

DOUBLE WEDDING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., Dec. 20.—A grand double wedding took place in this city tonight, when Mrs. E. Lottie McCrea was married to Pedlerse, S. M. Merritt, of this city, and Miss Mary McCrea, daughter of the former bride, was married to the Rev. Robert Phillips, of Oasenovia, Mich., the Rev. Dr. F. Barnes, of the Methodist Church, officiating. The wedding took place at the elegant brick residence of Mrs. McCrea in the outskirts of the city, and over 300 invitations were issued. Both grooms are Methodist clergymen, and the brides were until recently of Malta, Ill.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., Dec. 20.—A brilliant wedding occurred in this city this evening, the contracting parties being F. B. Loomis Jr., of the banking house of F. B. Loomis & Co., and Miss Kate Webster, daughter of E. A. Webster. All parties stand high in society, and the bride and groom are universally esteemed. The ceremony took place at the mansion of the bride's father, the Rev. Dr. Pitkin, of Detroit, and the Rev. J. T. McGrath, of Boston, officiating. The company was large, and embraced the leading citizens here, with several from Detroit, Kalamazoo, Grand Rapids, Cleveland, Chicago, Toledo, Lansing and other places. Mr. and Mrs. Loomis departed for New Orleans on their bridal tour.

A DESPERATE CONVICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., Dec. 20.—At the prison last evening flames were discovered issuing from the cell of a convict named Van Auken. The door was unlocked, and it was discovered that he had piled the bed clothing and cell furniture near the grated door, taken the oil from his lamp and poured it on the pile, lighted it, and stood awaiting cremation. With difficulty the blazing mass was removed, Van Auken was discovered naked, having put all his underclothing on the burning mass. He was frightfully burned about the head and shoulders, and will probably die. Van Auken has been in prison eighteen years. He came from Kalamazoo County on a life sentence for murdering his wife and son.

A SAD DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOLLAND, Mich., Dec. 19.—H. W. Verbeek, aged 70, who died yesterday, was buried this afternoon, followed by many relatives and friends. He was one of our first and oldest settlers, and has for many years been the head of the firm of H. W. Verbeek & Co., who, up to a few years ago, were the proprietors of the Phœnix planing-mill and sash-factory. He leaves a wife and several children.

WISCONSIN.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 20.—Word is received here today that fifteen families of Jewish refugees from Russia, sent forward by the Relief Association of this city, are in a destitute condition in Dakota, and unless relief be furnished at once they must starve to death. Several deaths from starvation and freezing are already reported, and call for contributions of food, clothing, and money is issued today.

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

To the Western Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 20.—John Loew, constable in a suburban town, who forcibly ejected an old and respectable farmer from a country dance, killing him instantly, was today found guilty in the Criminal Court of manslaughter in the second degree.

DISAGREED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 20.—The jury in the United States District Court today disagreed in the case of George F. Stickles, charged with using the mails to defraud the public. The grand jury convened today upon the case of Col. Thomas Reynolds, charged with forging pension certificates.

IOWA.

WHISKY DID IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 20.—A foolish drinking wager between two farmers in good circumstances is reported at Dyersville, in the western part of this county. Peter Eppendorf and M. Stager came to the town with a load of hogs. Meeting in a saloon they began drinking together and remained at it several hours, when they started for home after taking in an enormous quantity of liquor. Both were too drunk to know what they were about, but the horses with better senses went straight home. On reaching home Eppendorf was found in the bottom of his sleigh stone dead. His brutal drinking bout and tragical ending has created a deep impression in the community. Eppendorf was a popular man, but unfortunately possessed this one bad habit.

KANSAS.

AN INSANE BURGLAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., Dec. 20.—Sheriff W. H. Langston, of Mitchell County, took to the insane asylum at Topeka today J. H. Meeker. He was convicted of robbery, having broken into N. L. Clark's house, his former employer, and robbed it of all valuables. While in jail at Beloit he showed signs of insanity. Pending motion of the Probate Court tried him on these grounds, and found him growing daily more violent.

NEBRASKA.

WARRING EDITORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 20.—Edward Rosewater, editor of the *Bee*, filed a complaint in the Police Court this evening for criminal libel against C. E. Yost and Fred Nye, proprietors of the *Republican*. The alleged libel consisted in publishing an article headed "Let the Sinner Live," from the St. Paul (Neb.) *Phonograph*, denouncing Rosewater as a traitor and Confederate spy. The warrant will no doubt be served tomorrow morning.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Confidence Men Arrested, Tried, Convicted, and Sentenced to Seven Years in Prison, All Inside of Six Hours—The Daily List of Bad Deeds.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Today Charles Woods and Conductor De Laney, of the Grand Trunk, captured part of a gang of confidence men in Clifton. The gang consisted of three enterprising pickpockets. An elderly gentleman from the South was the victim. After relieving him of $30, one of the party skipped with the money. Upon searching the two caught, skeleton-keys, false pockets in their shirts, and queer rogues' articles in general were found. 'Squire Hill, without any delay, after examination at 10 o'clock this morning, sentenced each and forwarded them to prison for seven years—all done inside of six hours.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20.—Tarbox, alias Allen, alias Wright, the notorious horse-sharper, who has been engaged in a series of swindles in nearly every Northern State in the Union, and who was run down in Hot Springs, Ark., a month ago, brought back to Cleveland, and convicted of swindling Dr. A. C. Scott, the famous aurist, out of $700 in a horse sale, was today sentenced to three years in the Ohio Penitentiary. Jackson, one of his confederates, got the same dose, and Smith, the other member of the gang, one year and a half.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 20.—The grand jury returned indictments today against David Ferguson, back-tax Collector; Philip Hinkle, City Auditor; George W. Levi, Assistant Chief of the Fire Department, for frauds connected with the Assessor's and Tax-Receiver's Office in 1879. The parties were at once arrested, but bail was given—Ferguson $20,000, the others $15,000 each. The Council tomorrow evening will probably impeach the parties and declare the offices vacant.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 20.—Fifteen additional arrests have been made of parties indicted by the Federal grand jury for violation of the Election laws.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 20.—The *Journal* announces frauds in the factory work at the State Prison.

THE WIDOW OF GEN. GONZALES.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 20.—A quantity of worsted yarns and cloth stolen from Washington Mills has been recovered. The supposed thief claims to be the widow of Gen. Gonzales, of Cuban fame.

Christmas is the time to buy the family piano. That's the common sentiment. But it should mean, of course, that Christmas is the time to buy a good instrument, to buy the best instrument. Perhaps an explanation of the fact that more of the Hallet, Davis & Co. uprights are sold as Christmas mementos than all other pianos combined, is, that the popular conscience is against purchasing any other piano than the best on a day that is sacred to good deeds.

TRADE AND LABOR.

Meeting of Iron Manufacturers at Pittsburg—Two Thousand Stove-Founders Will Soon Be Idle.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 20.—As was expected, the meeting of iron manufacturers at the association rooms today was the largest held in this city since the close of the strike. All sections of the West were represented. The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock, Mr. James I. Bennett presiding and Mr. Weeks officiating as Secretary. A member of the committee which prepared the request for the meeting stated its object, and then it was suggested that, in order to act intelligently, reports of the condition of trade in the various sections of the West should be made. The reception of these reports showed that, while prices were ruling low, stocks were not accumulating, that the volume of trade was fairly good, and that the prospects for a good trade next year were all that could be desired. Each representative accompanied his report with suggestions, and for this reason nothing had been done at 1 o'clock, when a recess was taken. This announcement reached the street, where the meeting was the most engrossing topic of conversation, and a general impression prevailed in some quarters that the deliberations were for the purpose of

REDUCING THE COST OF PRODUCTION—

wages as well as materials. Other persons are certain that the result of the meeting would be a decision to limit production and a consequent stoppage of mills. These speculations caused additional interest to be taken in the afternoon session on the part of the general public. The recess ended at 3 o'clock, and the meeting adjourned finally at 6 o'clock. Then it was announced that it had been decided not to interfere with the present rate for bar-iron—two and five-tenths cents per pound—but that it had been agreed that the selling price should be two and one-quarter cents for a time at least. It was also announced that the report of the Tariff Commission had been thoroughly discussed. The recommendations regarding the duty on scrap-iron, pig-iron, and heavy bar-iron did not meet the views of those present, but the report was nevertheless unanimously indorsed, and a resolution adopted urging its passage at the present session of Congress. This action was taken because the report, with the exceptions mentioned, is satisfactory, and a speedy settlement of the rates of duty is considered necessary for the well being of the trade. Before adjourning it was decided to hold another meeting early in January. The date has not been fixed. The announcement that the selling price of bar-iron had been fixed at two and a half cents caused considerable excitement in this city. This is because it has not been generally known that many manufacturers have been

SELLING FOR A LESS PRICE

for some time, and that few firms have been getting more. The apparent decision is therefore an advance in some localities, and will effect a general equalization. Cutting of prices has always been the bane of the iron business of the West. It is believed by those who attended the meeting that the action taken will prevent cutting in the future, and thus materially improve trade. Wages will not be affected, as they have been fixed for a year, and a re-and-a-half-cent rate is the basis. The price of nails—$2.40 per keg—will also not be affected, as they have been firm at that figure, while iron was sold as low as two and one-tenth cents. It is not unlikely, however, that the action will have the effect of restricting the production in certain districts. There will be no concerted action in this direction, but individual mills may be expected to suspend operations for a long or short time, as their owners deem proper. Iron manufacturers generally are pleased with the result of the meeting, and consider it a step in the right direction.

AN ANTICIPATED STRIKE AVOIDED.

The anticipated difficulty between Singer, Nimick & Co. and their employés on account of a proposed reduction of wages amounting to $1 per ton has passed over. A conference was held today at which the reduction was accepted by the meiters, who in turn have reduced the wages of their helpers 7 per cent. No reduction has been offered in the other steel mills, but it is likely that other manufacturers will follow the example set by Singer, Nimick & Co.

TROY STOVE-FOUNDRIES WILL STOP WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 20.—It is expected all the city stove-foundries will shut down in a few days indefinitely, as they have large stocks on hand. The employers offered to give the molders work for the winter at the same wages given last winter, which were 10 per cent lower than present prices, but the men refused to accept. This will leave about 2,000 men without work.

DISTILLERIES SEIZED FOR TAXES.

DAYTON, O., Dec. 20.—Collector Williams has seized distillery No. 22 in this city, and offers it for sale for taxes accrued during the time it was operated by Sims, Reed & Neville. It is now owned by F. A. Small, of Cincinnati. He has also seized 2,076 gallons of spirits in the Obenaker Distillery, at Foster's Crossing, for the same purpose.

MISUNDERSTANDING IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 20.—Forty operatives in the "Cincinnati Shoe Manufactory" struck this afternoon on a misunderstanding as to the construction of a bill of prices which goes into effect Jan. 1. Tonight they agreed to return to work for the present, reserving meantime the matter of striking on the 1st.

FIRE RECORD.

Destructive Conflagration at Pembroke, Ont., in Which Two Lives Were Lost—Blazes Elsewhere.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEMBROKE, Ont., Dec. 20.—A fire broke out at 4 o'clock this morning in the Ottawa Hotel, better known as the Copeland House, spreading with great rapidity. The whole building was in

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Yesterday's collections from dutiable goods were $6,153.

Henry Ward Beecher will speak in Central Music-Hall Feb. 2 and 6.

The *Northwestern Christian Advocate* of Dec. 20 contains the Rev. F. M. Bristol's Thanksgiving sermon in full.

Charles Hebard, Pequaming, Mich.; Capt. Samuel S. Payne, U. S. A.; and Capt. C. B. Harris, U. S. A., are at the Leland.

Mrs. Bush, a colored woman employed at No. 30 Harmon court, slipped and fell at the corner of Harmon court and Third avenue last night and broke her right leg.

Officers Costello and Beck saw a thief near the Union Depot making off with a wolf-robe, and gave chase, whereupon he dropped it. The owner can find it at the Despiaines Street Station.

Two lads named Armstrong and Connell, aged respectively 10 and 8 years, were caught in the act of stealing a box of cigars from a showcase in front of No. 155 Madison street last evening, and locked up at the armory.

The body of Willie Newbeck, a 13-year-old boy who mysteriously disappeared from home Nov. 13, was yesterday found in the river near the Twenty-second street bridge. The police report failed to state where Willie lived.

It is stated that Mr. J. V. Farwell will shortly build on leased ground in the South Division a boot and shoe factory for Mr. Weber. The building will be 50x100, five stories in hight with basement, pressed brick front, and artificial stone trimmings.

William Moriarty, a deaf mute and cripplied as well, was yesterday, by order of Judge Anthony, turned over to the County Agent to be sent to some of the State institutions. He had been in jail for some time under an indictment for assault with intent to kill.

Donald Munson, Montreal; Capt. John Bannister, U. S. A.; J. P. Hale and A. B. Farnsworth, New York; C. C. Lane, San Francisco; Dr. H. Kendall, Dakota; T. P. Brown, Toledo; Dr. W. Knox, Charles City, Ia.; and H. B. Westbrook, Winnipeg, are at the Sherman.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 39 degrees; 9 a. m., 41; 10 a. m., 41; 11 a. m., 39; 12 m., 38; 1 p. m., 38; 2 p. m., 38; 3 p. m., 38; 4 p. m., 38; 5 p. m., 38; 6 p. m., 38; 7 p. m., 38; 8 p. m., 38. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.19; 8 p. m., 28.90.

Augustus Buckhardt, a laborer at Schoenhofer's brewery, while on his way to his boarding house at No. 619 South Canal street last night, fell at the corner of Seward and Sixteenth streets and fractured his left leg. He was removed to the County Hospital by the Twelfth street patrol.

Katie Eberley, 16 years of age, who has been employed at No. 16 North Sheldon street, stole a $10 dress from another servant, and also got away with a pocketbook containing $3.75. The dress was recovered at the house of the girl's mother on Iowa street, and she was locked up at the West Lake Street Station.

At a special meeting of Waldeck Lodge No. 674, A. F. & A. M., held Dec. 19, the following officers were duly installed: M. Schmitz, W. M.; Ed Mueller, S. W.; L. Kneidel, J. W.; Fr. Sommers, Treasurer; Charles Rose, Secretary; L. Bravers, S. D.; M. Loeb, J. D.; C. Caprits and Ph. Wiesenthal, Stewards; Fred Appel, Tyler.

Mr. E. A. Sperry, the electrician, desires it to be stated that he is not responsible for that portion of the interview with him in yesterday's paper relative to the Edison lighting system in New York, other than that setting forth the fact that the *Sun's* article failed to give data on which to base satisfactory calculations.

W. J. Lemp, and Charles G. Stifel, St. Louis; H. E. Corbett, London, Eng.; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Olmsted, Boston; E. A. Norfolk, New York; A. G. Bast, Salt Lake; Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Stockbridge, Iron Mountain; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Creighton, Omaha; O. H. P. Stoddart, Boston; and T. W. Teasdale, St. Paul, are at the Tremont.

James Deegan, for the last twelve years a well-known and favorite lineman of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died Monday evening of consumption at Hot Springs, Ark., whither he had gone to try and recuperate his failing health. He was 33 years of age. The linesmen's room in the Western Union Building is appropriately and tastefully draped in mourning in respect to his memory.

The trustees of the Couch estate have given a newslease for three years of the Tremont House to John A. Rice for $35,000 per annum. The present lease does not expire until 1885. Mr. Arvin Hulbert, late of the Sherman House, offered $40,000 per year for the lease, but Judge Wood says that he only offered $35,000, until the trustees had closed a bargain with Mr. Rice.

The Eclectic Medical Society held its annual meeting last night at the Pacific. The following officers were elected: President, W. F. Bundy; Vice-President, D. A. Cashman; Treasurer, W. K. Harrison; Secretary, E. F. Rush; Censors, Milton Jay, S. W. Wetmore, J. Struble. After the transaction of business, Dr. W. F. Bundy read a highly scientific paper upon "The Relation of Fibrine to Normal Blood."

"Dr." J. B. Thompson, who left Chicago because the State Board of Health took away his license, has turned up in Detroit, and the physicians there have shown that he is a mere pretender. The only certificate he had while here purported to have been issued by the Bellevue Medical College of Boston—a bogus concern. He produced this in Detroit, but was examined as to his qualifications by three doctors, who pronounced him "a nondescript, a quack, and ignorant of the first principles of practice."

The nuptials of Miss Emma S. Tewes and Mr. John Felten were solemnized at the residence of the bride's mother on Indiana street last evening, the Rev. Mr. Lambert officiating. The music for the evening was furnished by Ghorik. The display of presents was a generous one, many of them being costly and very elegant. After the ceremony the happy couple, followed by the best wishes of the assembled guests and a few old shoes, left upon an extended tour of Washington, New York, and other Eastern cities.

A warrant sworn out before Justice Meech yesterday afternoon charges M. Zuckerman, of No. 435 Milwaukee avenue, with obtaining goods by false pretenses. The warrant was sworn out by a member of the firm of Thomas Snea & Co. Mr. Zuckerman purchased a bill of goods from Snea & Co., and in payment tendered them a check on a certain bank for something over $4,000. This was on Saturday afternoon. Yesterday the check was presented for payment, and payment was refused for the reason that Mr. Zuckerman had no money there to his credit.

Dr. James Chester, Washington; Dr. James Kerr and Sidney Palmer, Winnipeg; Judge Thomas Lowry, Minneapolis; the Rev. Frank M. Clendennin, Belleville; Ex-Gov. and Mrs. J. M. Bingham, Wisconsin; Dr. W. A. Jones, St. Peter, Minn.; Judge Burt Van Horn, Lockport, N. Y.; Henry F. Poor, Mrs. A. W. Bush and family, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands; Mr. and Mrs. Sam Schoch, Marquette; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Bassett, Minneapolis; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Tanner, Parrot; and Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Dickinson, San Francisco, are at the Grand Pacific.

Although Constable W. J. Miller frequently figures as a thief-catcher he is not one of those who "never sleep." He was asleep Tuesday night when one of his natural enemies sneaked into his room at No. 77 North Morgan street and sneaked out again with $40 of the Constable's money and a pair of bracelets belonging to Mrs. Miller. The latter overlooked, however, another "roll" of $125 and Miller's gold watch and chain. Entrance to the room was effected by means of nippers, and all of this time Miller was dreaming of fat papers and big fees.

A gentleman named D. L. Hendrich went into a barber shop on Rush street near the bridge yesterday afternoon, leaving his coat and hat on the most convenient nail, and in due time was leaning back in one of the chairs with his eyes closed and his face covered with lather. About this time a large purse which protruded from one of the pockets of Mr. Hendrick's cost attracted the attention of some unscrupulous barber's shop, and he transferred the same to his own clothing and "skipped." Mr. Hendrich did not discover his loss until after he had left the shop. The stolen purse contained $85 in cash and some papers of considerable value to the owner. The theft was reported by Mr. Hendrich at police headquarters, but the thief has not yet been heard from.

A middle-aged woman giving the name of Mrs. Fry was arrested on State street, near Monroe, last evening by Officer Hawley, to whom she was pointed out by a Miss A. Moulton, a cook, who rooms at No. 120 West Madison street. Miss Moulton charges Mrs. Fry with the theft of a trunk valued at $800 under the following circumstances: Miss Moulton and the prisoner, Mrs. Fry formerly lived together in Cleveland, and in May Miss Moulton shipped on the steamer Bay State, made several trips and, was finally laid up at Bay City with a severe illness. She wrote Mrs. Moulton to send her trunk to Bay City, and received a letter shortly afterward saying that it had been sent, but Miss Moulton never received it as she says, and claims to have learned that Mrs. Fry had disposed of the trunk and gone to Chicago. She followed her here, arriving Friday, and secured a warrant charging her with larceny. Meeting her on the street yesterday she displayed the warrant, and calling an officer had her arrested. Mrs. Fry says that she will be able to prove that the trunk was turned over to the express company.

The wedding of Mr. J. L. Hirschman, formerly of the Detroit *Free Press*, and Miss Rose E. Bondy, of Valparaiso, Ind., was solemnized last evening in the parlors of the Tremont House. The ceremony was conducted in accordance with the forms of the Reformed Jewish Church, the Rev. Dr. Hirsch officiating. Only the immediate friends and relatives of the family were present. The bride wore a becoming costume of garnet silk, with plush drapery and lace trimmings. She wore diamond ornaments and a wreath of orange blossoms. The presents were handsome and serviceable.

Maggie Rudd, an 18-year-old servant girl employed at the residence of Mrs. Laura A. Cheney, No. 47 Lincoln place, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of infanticide and locked up at the Webster Avenue Station. Tuesday night she gave birth to a child and kept the matter a secret from her mistress, going to work as usual yesterday morning. The body of the child was found in the closet on the premises, and from the evidence heard by the Coroner's jury it was apparent that the young mother had thrown the child while living where its dead body was found. The jury recommended that the young woman be held to await the action of the grand jury. Maggie's home is in Highwood, Ill., but who the author of her trouble is she would not say. She had been in Mrs. Cheney's employ about five weeks.

Mention was made the other day in the court proceedings of a suit brought against M. W. Ryan, now County Clerk, but formerly Collector of West Chicago, and his bondsmen, Messrs. Christoph, Brand, Niehoff, and Seipp, to recover $8,000, being 2 per cent on the city taxes collected by Mr. Ryan. The bondsmen are rather annoyed at any such suit being brought, and are exceedingly anxious that Mr. Ryan should turn over the money, and thus rid them of the botheration of being sued. The funds in question are deposited in two banks, Christoph's and Niehoff's, and neither of these bankers is especially anxious to retain the money. It is vexatious to business-men to have suits of this character brought against them, and the desire of Messrs. Brand, Christoph, and the others that Mr. Ryan should settle up as soon as possible is, therefore, natural and excusable.

The festive footpad has opened up operations on the North Side, and singularly enough the case was reported. Mr. A. L. Adams, of the lumber firm of Lord & Adams, of No. 252 South Water street, and who resides at No. 350 Ontario street, was on his way home last evening not later than 7 o'clock, and had reached a point on Ontario street midway between Cass and State, when he was suddenly approached from behind by an unknown man, who struck him twice with some blunt instrument, neither blow producing unconsciousness. Mr. Adams cried lustily for help, and the cowardly footpad made off in haste. The gentleman was somewhat dazed by the blows and staggered along, assisted by some citizens, and was eventually taken to the residence of a friend in the Ontario Flats, where he remained for some time. Dr. A. B. Hasmen attended him and says that he is not seriously hurt.

The Fourteenth Ward Republican Club met last evening at No. 636 Milwaukee avenue for the purpose of organizing for the new year. A good representation of the club was collected at 9:30, and Mr. August Wendel called the meeting to order. The election of a new set of officers was the first order of business. The final ballots resulted in the election of Mr. M. M. Gernward President, Mr. John A. Wallers Vice-President, Fred Wilk Secretary, and John Olson Treasurer. The representatives present from each of the thirteen precincts of the ward formed themselves into separate committees, selecting three names each from their own precinct, the entire thirty-nine so selected constituting the Executive Committee of the club. A committee of five was appointed by the Chair to attend with the members-elect of the Legislature the meeting to be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel Tuesday to present the sentiment of the Fourteenth Ward on the subject of Saloon-license and the redistricting of the city, if the questions should be discussed. The club adjourned to meet at the same place on the 17th of January.

George Mountain, a knight of the awl and last, while engaged in the unpoetic occupation of fitting pieces of vulpar leather to the uppers of dilapidated foot-gear, allowed his mind to rove untrammeled through a fair visionary country where Cupid reigns supreme. This had been the case for some time, for George was in love, hopelessly smitten by a fair creature who boarded where he did, at No. 536 South Water street. Unfortunately for George the fair one did not respond to his sentiment, for she loved another; and when George found out what the trouble was he brooded over it, and swore by the love he bore his lady he'd have satisfaction. And so last night with disheveled hair and a knife in one hand he saw in the other George might have been seen stalking grimly up and down the hall of the boarding-house, his heart filled with a dark purpose. Henry Ulrich, the janitor of the building, tried to quiet the raging love-sick youth, but without success, and fearing that if left alone he might do some one some harm, he endeavored to disarm him, and had his thumb nearly amputated with a pair of pinchers. Officer P. Walsh heard the racket and made an investigation which resulted in the arrest of the youth and his incarceration in a cell at the armory on a charge of assault.

AN ALLEGED MURDER IN ORLAND.

A well-to-do farmer named Henry Kuch, of the Town of Orland, in this county, may expect to receive a visit any day from an officer who will tell him that he is wanted on a charge of murder. His alleged victim was a farm laborer named Paul Stopp, who was employed by Henry Boldt, one of Kuch's neighbors. Stopp died Saturday afternoon from the effects of injuries received as long ago as May 4. He was at work that day planting potatoes for Mr. Boldt when he saw some of Kuch's stock foraging in one of Mr. Boldt's fields. He chased the stock off, and that led to a set-to with Mr. Kuch. The latter, according to the testimony of Mr. Boldt's two daughters, who saw the fight, knocked Stopp down with a manure-fork, kicked him in the breast after knocking him down, and then set two dogs on him, the bloodthirsty brutes biting Stopp's limbs in a terrible manner. The wounded laborer was removed to Mr. Boldt's residence, and never saw another well day or a day when he had strength enough to do any work. He would be better one day and worse the next, and Saturday he breathed his last. Dr. John Burnhamore, of North Evanston, made a post-mortem examination in the case and found that his death was due entirely to the injuries received in the field May 4, when so roughly handled. An inquest was held in the case Tuesday evening, and the jury found that Stopp came to his death from the blows administered by Kuch and the bites of the dogs. Friends of the deceased came to Chicago yesterday to swear out a warrant against Mr. Kuch, but for some reason concluded to wait until today.

THE RESULT OF THE RECENT PULLS.

It did not take long yesterday morning to dispose of the gambling cases against the twenty-three men who were interrupted in their game Tuesday afternoon by the police at No. 119 Dearborn street. When Justice Wallace called the cases only the three so-called keepers—Morris Oppenheimer, Thomas F. Sheedy, and H. C. Slaydum—and their attorney, Judge Shreve, appeared before the bar. Judge Shreve stated that the three booked under the State law desired to waive examination, and that the cases against the inmates might go by default. Justice Wallace accordingly held the keepers in $300 bail each to the Criminal Court and fined the inmates $5 and costs each. Capt. Buckley asking that a low fine be imposed. The bail was promptly furnished and the fines, which aggregated $120, paid to the Clerk by Mr. Hines, the reputed proprietor of No. 119.

Before Justice Demars, on the West Side, there came up again yesterday the "tiger" cases against the twenty-seven men corralled Dec. 8 by the police when the second raid at George Hanking' place, No. 134 Clark street, took place. David Jones, alias Johnson, appeared as the alleged keeper, and the remaining twenty-six defendants as inmates. The evidence was all heard. The officers testified that they found no games running, admission to the rooms having been obtained only after considerable delay, but found a big outfit of gambling implements, a crowd of men, and every indication that games had just been broken up. The defense was the assertion that no gambling had been carried on at No. 134 after the first raid, Nov. 25. The men found in the rooms and concealed in wardrobes and beds had only called in a social way. Justice Demars took the matter under advisement until today, thereby realizing as an additional $37 on the new bonds furnished by the defendants.

CHANGES IN THE DUTY ON LEAD.

In yesterday's report of the action of the Committee of Ways and Means on the Tariff-Commission report it was stated, under the heading of "Lead," that the committee had added a half cent to the duty on lead-ore and dross and the brown and white acetates of lead, and following out this plan had changed the tariff on white lead, dry or in pulp, from two to two and one-half cents, and when ground or mixed in oil from two and one-half to three, and litharge from two to two and one-half. A reporter called yesterday upon Mr. Monroe Heath, of the paint firm of Heath & Milligan, for the purpose of ascertaining what he thought of the alteration, and what effect it would have, if any, upon the trade. Mr. Heath was of the opinion that the figures in the report concerning white lead, dry or in pulp, or mixed with oil, had been accidentally reversed. What he and other painters advocated, and what the Tariff Commission decided to recommend, was the reduction of one-half cent on manufactured goods, and one cent on pig-lead. He thinks that what the committee has finally recommended is the reduction of white lead, dry, in pulp, or mixed with oil, from the present duty of 5 to 2½, and that litharge has been changed from 2½ to 2. If it is otherwise, he thinks the committee has grossly erred. The reduction of one cent on pig-lead was asked because it was thought that a tariff of only one cent would go a great way to break up speculators who occasionally corner the market and run prices away up.

THE BRUISING-BUSINESS BROKEN UP.

John L. Sullivan, the Boston bruiser, who would have met Jim Elliott in a hard-glove contest at McCormick Hall tomorrow night if Chief Doyle's manifesto had not intruded itself, bought railroad tickets last night for the return of himself and party to New York. At a late hour, however, he was in the city, and one of a convivial party engaged in a friendly struggle with a bottle of extra dry. The bottle seemed to be getting the best of it each round, and Mr. Sullivan made arrangements for exchanging his tickets, and prolonging his stay in Chicago. The backers of the two pugilists said last night that no new arrangement had been made for a contest outside of the State, although there was a movement on foot to fix things up for an exhibition convenient to Chicago. Milwaukee is talked of as the place for giving the coupled exhibition. Doyle's action has also caused the death of a proposed athletic entertainment announced to take place last night in Hershey Hall. Sullivan, Elliott, Tom Allen, and Jem Mace were billed to appear, but the hall was not opened.

SOUTH CHICAGO STEEL MILLS.

The furnaces at South Chicago not already closed were shut down last night, and will remain so until Jan. 1. At that time the rail-mills, closed some days ago, will be reopened. Said Superintendent PARKS: "Orders are coming in every day from our old customers for rails, and we fill them, even if there is no profit. If they can buy rails at the present low rates elsewhere we will give them the same terms ourselves, in order to keep our customers. Railroad men who have been holding back because of the uncertainty of the market, see that bottom prices are now reached, and are consequently sending in orders. If the demand becomes large enough there will, of course, be an advance, although there are no indications of it now, and the North Side mills will, therefore, not be reopened at least for some months."

THE CITY-HALL.

Gas-Inspector Baldwin says it costs $1.40 a minute to light the city.

There is diphtheria at No. 3831 Butterfield street, No. 332 Milwaukee avenue, and No. 25 Blue Island avenue.

Complaint was made yesterday that the Phœnix Distilling Company was again running the refuse from the cow stables into the North Branch. Commissioner De Wolf will prosecute the concern.

Scarlet-fever was reported yesterday at the following places: No. 128 North State, No. 221 South Paulina, No. 67 Howe, No. 80 Pratt, No 265 Ohio, No. 2553 Indiana avenue, No. 253 Forquer, No. 81 Bloomroy, No. 461 North Clark, No. 408 Maxwell.

It is the custom to wait for an appropriation before advertising for proposals for cleaning the streets. The result is that the contract is not let until along in April, and a month elapses before the contractor is ready to go to work, as considerable preparation is necessary. In the mean time, mud accumulates in the streets. It is the desire of Commissioner Cregier, if he can do it legally, to avoid this by advertising in January or February, and letting the contract, in order that the successful bidder may commence operations as early in the year as possible.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

Deputy-Sheriff Liebrandt yesterday levied upon the notion-store of Moritz Zuckerman, No. 428 Milwaukee avenue, to satisfy executions to the amount of about $3,000.

A proposition is on foot to sink an artesian well in the jail-yard to supply the jail with water. The expense would be from $3,000 to $5,000, and it is estimated that the well, if a success, would pay for itself in a short time.

It was announced yesterday that the judges and clerks of the late election would be paid on or about Jan. 15. The judges will receive $12 and the clerks $8, and the owner of the polling-place $12. The expense of the election will be about $12,000.

Charles I. Parker, the Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Schools, has filed notice that he will contest the election of Supt. Lane. The petition is of the usual style in such cases, and was filed to save his rights, yesterday being the last day. This will be the end of it, perhaps.

Bids for furnishing the county with bread, meat, and milk will be opened Tuesday. The bidders promise to be numerous, but it is said in advance that the successful bidders have been agreed upon. This would not do to give the slate away, of course, but it may not be amiss to say to the public that the opinion is abroad that most of the Commissioners are pledged, and this before the bids have been received.

ANOTHER UNFORTUNATE.

Gustavus Borz is in jail on the charge of bastardy, and it appears that two women are interested instead of one, as first supposed. Miss No. 2 called upon him yesterday and wanted to marry him then and there, and he was willing, but when informed that he could not be released without the consent of No. 1 he weakened, and was in a terrible state of mind. He would have married both of them to get out, and was willing to start a little Utah of his own, it is said, but could not under the circumstances, and No. 2 departed in sorrow. His only hope of liberty depends upon No. 1 calling upon him, and the jail authorities think there will be no trouble in her adjusting matters if she is matrimonially inclined. He has only been in a few days, but they say he is very tired.

THE NOSE AS SENSITIVE AS EVER.

Commissioner Albright continues to bend his mind in the direction of tearing everything up at the Criminal Court Building, and bringing about a new order of things regardless of expense. There is an army of contractors behind him who are anxious to do the work he has laid out, and this morning the task of digging up and clearing out will go on contracting bills without authority, and it is barely possible that in the end the persons he employs will have to look to him for their pay. The investigation already made has shown that the sewers and air ducts are stopped up, and if this were reported to the board, they would be ordered cleansed no doubt. But his plan is different, and he wants to bring about a revolution in a minute, which he cannot do. He wants, for instance, to work up a reason for changing everything, involving the expenditure of thousands of dollars, and will spare no pains to that end. What is really wanted is the cleaning of the sewers and air ducts, which will cost but little, and this done the building will be all right.

U. S. A.

Collector Spalding is expected back from Michigan today.

The alcohol exports yesterday were 155 barrels—the largest quantity for some time.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday were $67,104, whisky paying $22,462, cigars and tobacco $4,284, and beer $92.50.

POSTMASTER PALMER NOT POSTED.

"I know nothing about heads of departments being presented with watches," said Postmaster Palmer yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter, who called his attention to the presentations to Col. Clowry and "Hank" Ruger. The latter is the assistant of Capt. McGrath, at whose suggestion, it is understood, the money for the watches was collected; and the correspondent who furnished the information said that of course Ruger would now get up a "boom" for McGrath. "Employés," said Mr. Palmer, "certainly have the right to make presents to each other if they choose to. It is a matter that I have nothing to do with."

This practice of presenting watches, etc., to the heads of departments in any line of business is pernicious. Though the alleged motive is "appreciation for your uniform kindness" or some other equally cogent reason, the subscription papers are generally passed around by men who desire to curry favor with the chief, and all the employés are bulldozed into giving something by the fear that if they do not the fact will be remembered against them. If Col. Clowry or Senator Ruger were going to leave the Post-Office a memento from old associates would not be improper, but to take the watches under existing circumstances was wrong, since money was extorted from men who could not afford to contribute for the purpose, they handing over the cash because they did not wish to run the risk of securing the ill-will of those who possessed the power to create vacancies. Postmaster Palmer ought to put his foot down on the practice before the employés understood to give up more money for such a purpose.

THE BRIDEWELL LOT.

For a year or two past several persons have been anxious to buy the old bridewell lot, on the corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue, having a frontage of 400 feet on the former and 198 on the latter, and extending to the river. They said the Government ought to build a warehouse or something else there, or sell the property and let the purchaser improve it. One of these gentlemen is Mr. Munson, who had a lease of the lot. He was particularly anxious to buy it, and it is understood, in order to render the purchase possible, sent his attorney, L. H. Bisbee, to Washington to do what he could to that end. This was in 1880, when a Mr. Grout was a member of Congress from Vermont. Mr. Bisbee is a native of that State. It is said that he hunted up Mr. Grout and got him to introduce a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the lot. At all events such a bill was presented. Subsequently the attention of the Secretary was called to the dingy and miserable quarters provided in a rented warehouse for the Appraiser of the Port of Chicago, through whose hands samples representing $150,000,000 worth of goods were passing annually. The cramped and inconvenient place given him was totally unfit for the transaction of his business, and besides not in keeping with the standing of the port. So the Secretary last summer appointed Collector Spalding, Special Agent Douglas, and Custodian Church a commission to report upon the advisability of selling the old, bridewell lot. Messrs. Spalding and Douglas came to the conclusion that it was a good thing to do, provided the Government had no use for the property, and they recommended that all of it be sold except 80x200 feet, on which should be erected a $50,000 building for the use of the Appraiser. Mr. Church, however, reported against the sale under any circumstances, for the reason that the city's business was extending south at the rate of two blocks a year—was now at Adams street—and that no one could tell what would be the value of the land in a very few years. It cost the Government $600 a foot on Fifth avenue. The Secretary was impressed with the suggestions of Mr. Church, and yesterday sent a communication to Congress adverse to the sale, but recommending, if the land were sold, that 80x200 feet be reserved for the Appraiser's office. The Grout bill may be reached this session, and the action of Congress will be looked for with a good deal of interest in this city.

ALLEGED STRAW BAIL.

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE ADVENTURES OF THE MARSHALLTOWN MERCHANT.

Every day or two now there appears some new criminal prosecution in a case which has its origin in the old matter of the Marshalltown, Ia., goods which were sent to Chicago by A. C. Jordan. Another new case of this kind blossomed out yesterday, when Thomas F. Doyle, of South Chicago, was arrested as an alleged perjurer and straw-bailer.

The events which led up to Doyle's arrest can be briefly chronicled: A. C. Jordan, of Marshalltown, shipped to Brown, Thomas & Co., of this city, about $6,500 worth of dry goods to sell on commission, the firm representing before the goods were shipped that they already had a purchaser. But Mr. Jordan did not get any return for his goods, and accordingly biet himself to Chicago to demand of Brown, Thomas & Co. an explanation. No satisfactory one was made, but he found out where the goods were stored and obtained possession of them through the medium of a search-warrant—Justice Brayton deciding that the goods were improperly obtained by Brown, Thomas & Co. Mr. Jordan, because he swore in the affidavit for the search-warrant the goods were fraudulently obtained, was arrested on a charge of perjury. Last Friday he forfeited his bond before Justice Scully, but was rearrested the next day on a new warrant, and taken before Justice Woodman, where he gave a new bond, returnable Dec. 22.

Yesterday afternoon he appeared before Justice Scully to have the original case reinstated and the bond forfeiture set aside. The court granted him what he asked, and set the case for a hearing Dec. 27. Jordan was accompanied by his original bondsman, Thomas F. Doyle, who offered to go on the new bond. But about this time a Constable from Justice Woodman's court appeared and arrested Doyle on a charge of willful and corrupt perjury. He had wrongly been qualifying in the first case, that he owned certain property in South Chicago worth $2,000, and that he was worth at least $6,000 over and above his debts; and Brown, Thomas & Co., who had been examining the records in the meantime, had discovered that the property claimed by Doyle was not owned by him—so at least the complaint alleges. Of course Doyle was not accepted on the new bond. He was evidently much put out, but insisted that he could prove his ownership to the property in question. Late in the afternoon Mike McDonald signed bonds for both Jordan and Doyle. Doyle's case comes up before Justice Woodman Tuesday.

THE WHISKY TRADE.

LOCAL DISTILLERS THINK THE BONDED PERIOD WILL BE EXTENDED IN JANUARY.

The distillers of Chicago are unanimously of the conviction that the bill to extend the period for bonding whisky two years will be passed next month. They insist that the action of the Senate Tuesday means simply a postponement, and express confidence that they will within a few weeks secure the legislation they desire.

Henry H. Binfield, speaking to a TRIBUNE reporter on this point yesterday, said:

"Of course this is a matter of importance to Chicago distillers. We have no interest in Kentucky excepting that the producers there have overloaded our customers with these bonded goods, and unless something is done to extend the present bond unless relief is granted by the extension asked for. Without this extension some of our customers may be crippled."

"What is the total amount involved?"

"About $54,000,000. The State of Kentucky overproduced in 1880, 1881, and 1882. She had formerly produced and sold about 10,000,000 gallons per annum, but during these three years spread at least 25,000,000 gallons upon the market, and the result is a tremendous excess. To take that whisky out of bond now would be disastrous."

"Have you any special reasons for believing that the bill extending the bonded period will pass next month?"

"I have just received a telegram from D. J. Mahoney, who is in Washington representing the Western Association. In that dispatch Mr. Rush says 'the bill for the extension of the bonding period cannot be passed before January.' George R. Stagg, President of the National Distillers' Association, who is also in Washington, writes me in these words: 'They will get two years' extension relief by the 8th of January.' In my mind there is no question about the passage of the bill."

The Western Export Association took important action at the meeting held in Cincinnati on Tuesday. Jonathan Abel, of the Phœnix Distillery of Chicago, is a member of the Executive Committee of that association, and, being unable to attend the Cincinnati session, he was promptly informed of the action taken by telegram. Mr. Abel said yesterday that the dispatch to THE TRIBUNE summarizing the action of the Export Association was in all respects correct. The assessment of 4 cents per bushel per day was satisfactory. This would regulate the production, and that would regulate the price of whisky. The effect would be to keep the market steady, and that would provide for surplus goods. The distillers north of the Ohio and west of Pittsburg were in thorough accord on this matter."

"Do you think the bill for the extension of the bonded period will become a law?"

"I do. I think it will pass next month. Every consideration of financial prudence demands its enactment, and there are plenty of level-headed men in Congress who realize the importance of the legislation we ask for."

TELEGRAPHIC.

SUPERINTENDENT CHAPMAN OF THE MUTUAL UNION ON SENATOR LOGAN'S BILL, MESSENGER BOYS, ETC.

Yesterday afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter called upon Superintendent Chapman of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company and asked him his opinion of the bill introduced into the Senate by Gen. Logan and into the House by Mr. Joyce, compelling all telegraph companies to send messages for all other companies and all corporations or private individuals at the regular schedule rates.

He said he thought its provisions were very important, as they would work justice to all and prevent discrimination. There were laws similar to that proposed by Senator Logan in several states of the Union, but he thought that a National law would prove a relief to all, as a decision under it would obviate the necessity of further State legislation in that regard.

The subject then referred to the refusal of the Western Union to receive dispatches for transmission over its lines when handed in by Mutual Union messengers, and said that he understood that the Western Union would continue to refuse messages brought to it by persons not fully authorized by the parties wishing to send the dispatch. Its object in doing this, it was stated, was to

DISCOURAGE DECEPTION.

It was a practice of the Mutual Union Company—so it was stated—to go to a business-man and say that it would take care of all of his business, when it knew very well that it was not able to do anything of the kind. Then after it had sent the dispatches addressed to points on its lines it would take the rest to the Western Union to be sent, thereby deceiving the man by making him believe that it was able to take care of his business. That was the reason for any refusal to accept telegrams proffered by Mutual Union messengers. The Western Union had boys of its own, over whom it had control, and who were always at the disposal of persons wishing to send telegrams. It had a system of boxes for calling these boys which any one might avail himself of. If the Western Union accepted a telegram from a boy it was responsible for any tardiness that might have occurred on his part, and was constantly in danger of being held liable for delays. It kept time on its boys, so that it knew when one went after a telegram just when he should be back. And if he was late he was called to account. But it was impossible for it to prevent Mutual Union boys playing marbles and trifling with messages.

Mr. Chapman said in reply that no effort was made by the company to deceive any one. Every one of its customers had a list of all the offices which were on its lines, and all of its customers were almost as well posted on that point as the company's officers. Every man who ever sent a telegram over its lines knew that it hadn't as many offices as the Western Union. Telegrams were sent to the Western Union office through accident sometimes, and often through carelessness of customers. For instance, at closing the business of the day a house would prepare twenty or more night messages for different parts of the country. These were generally bunched and given to a boy to take to the Mutual Union office, the person writing them not taking time to refer to his list to see what addresses were on its lines. Then the Mutual Union would separate them, and send a boy to the Western Union with those it could not send. Recently they had been refused. He was surprised that the company persisted in the refusal, in view of the State law upon the question, which was very clear against any such procedure, and which provided that in case of refusal to accept a telegram on the part of any company it should at once forfeit its franchise and cease to do business in the State. The Mutual Union had won a suit brought on the same point at Dayton, O., where the law was not nearly so severe as in this State. The refusal of the Western Union to accept telegrams would not inconvenience the other company in the least. A number of gentlemen who did extensive business had complimented the company on the superior facility with which it transacted its business with large cities where it had offices, and he had no doubt that business would steadily and rapidly increase, as it had done since the establishment of the office here.

GARFIELD'S LETTERS.

ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE—A BIBLE WANTED.

A TRIBUNE reporter found the Hon. M. Nichol last evening in the office of the Grand Pacific Hotel, and asked him for a contribution in the Garfield-Dorsey correspondence.

"Oh, yes, I could tell you lots of things about Garfield's correspondence," said Mr. Nichol. "I could tell you of letters far more interesting and just as significant as any that Mr. Dorsey has published. I'll give you a specimen—one that I remember verbatim. It was from some place in Virginia. It said:

"'DEAR BROTHER GARFIELD: We are building a new church over by the old well; we'll have it done by the third Lord's day in August. We want you to send us a new Bible for the pulpit. We don't want no extra fine Bible, but a good, plain Bible, with leather covers and printed on the back in yaller letters. "Presented to the church at the old well by James A. Garfield." Now, Brother Garfield, I wouldn't have you to not send this Bible fur the price of fifty Bibles fur I'm a dimicrat, and have always been a dimicrat, and all the male members of our church are dimicrats unanimousiy, but when a godly man is put up fur a big offis we're goin to go fur him. Therefore a bopin you'll send on the Bible I remain your affectionate dimicratic brother in Christ.

"'P. S.—I manufacture chawin tobacker. If you chaw I would like to send you a box.'"

"Well, did Garfield send the Bible?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, sir; he sent down to Cleveland and got a $15 Bible, had it marked with the 'yaller letters, and sent it on for the third Lord's day in August."

CANADIAN NEWS.

Insurance Companies Increasing Their Rates in Quebec—Irate Female Students—The Usual Budget.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, Dec. 20.—The insurance companies are proceeding to extreme measures with Quebec. The startling intelligence has been received from the head office in Montreal that they have decided to further increase their rates upon property here by 50 per cent. As the tariff was already excessively burdensome, being 33½ per cent higher than in any other city, it may be imagined that widespread consternation has been provoked by the action of the companies, which is calculated to virtually render real estate in this city utterly worthless. The reason urged by the companies for the increase are: Incapacity in the management of the local fire brigade, notorious inefficiency of the police force, the utter absence of any organization for the salvage of goods and their preservation from theft, and a defective water supply. The community is naturally excited, and there is a good deal of talk about establishing a mutual insurance company, but the local authorities claim that it is of no avail to stand upon aggressive grounds. Better, they say, to prove the allegations of the underwriters erroneous or set at once about remedying their grounds of complaint. On the other hand, by a singular coincidence, the City Engineer, in a letter to the Council, claims that, all things considered, Quebec does not suffer from great fires from its defective fire-preventive service any more, proportionally, than other cities.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Dec. 20.—Though somewhat late in the day, the female students of the Royal College have sent a communication to the faculty giving their account of the occurrence about which there has been so much difficulty. They say that in the course of a lecture a Professor made a statement which was cheered, and the demonstration was unchecked by the lecturer. Later on he saw fit to mention a physiological truth, to which they could not object, but he enlarged upon its social effects, and was again applauded so much and so offensively that they decided to leave the room. The ladies say that they did not act upon a sudden impulse, but shortly after the opening of the college certain acts were allowed to be received in a vulgar spirit, and that this was encouraged on the occasion by repeated boorish own in expressed laughter. Then the ladies discussed the question and decided, upon a repetition of the levity, to leave the room. The ladies state further that they would not think of submitting to separate examinations. They must be present with the students when the examination takes place, as they desire to obtain degrees and win honors in answering the same questions that may be submitted to the males. They think coeducation up to this time has been a decided success in Kingston. From the above it will be seen that all is not harmony. It is not known what course the faculty will pursue in regard to separate examinations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSGOODBY, Dec. 20.—The Rev. James Roy, the eloquent divine who seceded a few years ago from the Methodist Church when pastor of a fine congregation in Montreal, and who recently found himself unable, through large financial liabilities, to keep the Independent church he then instituted, has just accepted a position here as curate of St. Peter's Church.

1882. CHRISTMAS. 1882.

Excursion Rates for the Christmas Holidays to and from All Stations on the Lines Operated by the Pennsylvania Company.

In accordance with its time-honored custom the Pennsylvania Company sends a Christmas greeting to its patrons and the general public, with the information that cheap excursion tickets will be sold to and from all stations on

THE AMBER HOP-JUICE.

An Advance of One Dollar Per Barrel Resolved On by Western Brewers.

The Greatly Increased Value of Hops Makes the Higher Price Necessary.

High Saloon Licenses Only Will Affect the Retail Price of Beer.

A largely attended and important convention of lager-beer brewers of the West was held at the Tremont House in this city yesterday. The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock by John H. McAvoy, President of the local association of brewers.

Representatives from all of the Chicago breweries were present, and the following delegates from out of town: St. Louis, William J. Lemp, Adolphus Busch, Ellis Wainwright, Charles Stiefel, Philip Stock, Henry Anthony, and John Orth; Milwaukee, Fred Pabst, August Uebelhoh, and Frank R. Falk; Louisville, Frank Senn. Charles Schaefer, J. George Rucksbuhl, and Joseph Stoltz; Evansville, Ind., George H. Bettorff and F. W. Cook; Toledo, M. Eppstein, for J. Finley. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Detroit were not represented.

Adolphus Busch, of St. Louis, moved that Mr. McAvoy be made the permanent Chairman of the convention. The motion was seconded by Mr. Falck, of Milwaukee, and carried.

The Chairman stated the objects of the meeting at some length. They met to take action on a question of vital importance to the whole brewing interest. Owing to the enormous advance in the price of hops it was impossible for the brewers to continue to manufacture a good quality of beer at the ruling rates. They could not be expected to do business at a loss. The brewing interest was of great importance. An immense amount of capital was invested in it and it was properly looked upon as one of the great industries of the country and of the world. A large proportion of our population looked upon beer as important, as an article of daily consumption, as bread and meat. The brewers of the West had a great reputation throughout the continent for the superior quality of their brew. It should be their aim to hold that reputation for excellence under all circumstances. This could only be done by using first-class material. Should there be a advance in the price of beers some brewers might be tempted to make use of adulterating materials. For the interest of the brewer as well as for the interest of the consumer Mr. McAvoy thought an advance in price would be desirable. He believed that the retailers would do once see the necessity of the proposed increase, while

THE CONSUMERS WOULD BE GAINERS

in securing the genuine article, which they had reason to expect. Up to the present the tendency of the price of beer had been downward. The brewer had charged $12, and then he dropped to $10, and from that point he had gone down to $8, and now that material had increased so amazingly in price, the brewer was entitled to a benefit in its other direction. Unity of action among the manufacturers was extremely desirable not only on the question of price, but in relation to other subjects which would be brought before the convention.

On motion of F. W. Cook, of Evansville, Andrew E. Leicht, of Chicago, was chosen Secretary.

Mr. Lemp, of St. Louis, then addressed the convention. Speaking for the brewers in the city which he represented he said there was but one opinion, and that was in favor of an advance in the price of beer. The cost of hops made this advance imperative. No brewer of reputable standing thought for a moment of substituting any ingredient for hops. They had made pure and health-giving beer in the past, and they should continue to do so in the future, no matter what prices hops brought. It was a simple commercial proposition that when goods in the raw advance there must be an advance in the manufactured article. That was the situation with the brewers at present, and the dealers and the public knew it. Mr. Lemp said that he thought hops would bring $1.50 per pound before next summer.

Letters were then read from brewers' associations in New York, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Toledo, Rochester, Quincy, and other cities. The advices were that the brewers in the cities named would heartily join in any action the Chicago Convention might take.

Mr. Wainwright, of St. Louis, spoke briefly, saying to some of the grievances against which he claimed the brewers were justified in protesting.

T. G. Leffens, Secretary of Conrad Seipp's Brewing Company, followed and presented a weighty illustration of one of the grievances to which allusion had been made in the shape of a stone weighing nearly eight pounds, which had been taken out of a bale of hops opened in Seipp's brewery yesterday morning. Mr. Leffens said that this was not an unusual thing. The sacking around the hops which contained the stone in question weighed ten and a half pounds. Sacking and bowider had been paid for at $1 per pound, and in this instance the tare on that bale of hops was between $13 and $19. If that was not injustice, Mr. Leffens said he did not know what was.

The Chairman said spikes and old iron had been found stowed away in bales of hops which had been opened in the brewery with which he was connected.

Secretary Leicht intimated that he had been more fortunate. He had discovered a quantity of seal pipe, and everybody knew there was some value to that.

Mr. Bittroff, of Toledo, spoke for the brewing interest in that city, making about the same line of argument that Mr. Lemp had indulged in.

Capt. Fred Pabst, President of the Philip Best Brewing Company of Milwaukee, August Krause, of Milwaukee, Mr. Schoenhofer and Mr. Keeley of Chicago, briefly addressed the delegates, and from this point

THE DISCUSSION BECAME INFORMAL.

Shortly before 2 o'clock Mr. Lemp, of St. Louis, offered the following:

Resolved, That in view of the great advance in the price of hops and expense in the manufacture of beer, and in order to maintain the high standard and quality of our beer, the price of beer be advanced $1 per barrel, the same to take effect on and after Jan. 1, 1883, both for home and shipping trade, and the regulations as to perquisite, etc., of the home trade be left to the associations in each of our representative cities.

This resolution was unanimously adopted and was signed by every delegate present at the meeting. After discussing its probable effect on the trade, adjournment was had until 4 o'clock.

During the recess the shippers held a private session and agreed upon rates and certain matters of mutual accommodation.

Promptly at 4 o'clock the Chairman called the convention to order.

A committee composed of Messrs. Stiefel, Stock, Conrad Seipp, Keeley, Cook, Ruckstahl, and Pabst was appointed by the Chair to take the resolution which the convention had adopted to Cincinnati and present it to the brewers there for their consideration.

On motion of Mr. Keeley it was resolved that the Secretary of the St. Louis association be requested to visit the other cities named, and have the brewers of these cities sign the resolutions after the Cincinnati brewers had signed.

On motion of Mr. Wainwright it was resolved that it was the sense of this meeting, that the custom of charging for hop-sacking around hops the same price as paid for the hops was unjust and the night of extortion; also that they condemned this practice and would lend their aid in saving it stopped.

It was also decreed that this resolution be forwarded to the St. Louis Brewers' Association asking them to use their best endeavor to remedy this usage.

On motion of Mr. Bittroff, of Toledo, it was decided to notify the New York association of the action taken by this convention, and to urge the Eastern brewers to cooperate with those in the West in reforming the abuses which now compelled them to pay from $7 to $10 for the sacking

INCLOSING A BALE OF HOPS.

Mr. Keeley moved that a committee of one from each of the cities of the West interested in this movement be appointed to prepare and consider a plan for a permanent organization of the brewers of the West.

The motion prevailed, and the committee will embrace a member from the following points: Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Evansville, Indianapolis, Dayton, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Rochester.

Mr. Lemp, of St. Louis, was made Chairman of the committee, and will call a meeting at an early day.

After discussion the brewers decided that they would not interfere in any way with existing local associations.

On motion of Mr. Wainwright it was ordered that circulars be forwarded to other associations of brewers reciting the action of this convention. These circulars will also be distributed among the trade.

The subject of the proposed abolishment of the revenue tax was then discussed informally. It was the opinion of those who participated in this talk that if the revenue should be reduced on tobacco and spirits the brewing interest should be considered.

It was announced that Evansville brewers had already advanced the price of beer $1 per barrel, and the trade there were cheerfully paying the increased rate.

On motion of Mr. Bittroff, of Toledo, the convention adjourned.

THE HIGH-LICENSE QUESTION.

A TRIBUNE representative had brief talks with the out-of-town delegates on the high-license question, but as the question had not been discussed in their respective States they were not ready to express an opinion on it. Mr. Wainwright, of the St. Louis delegation, said that a high-license law was in force in some towns in Missouri, as high as $1,200 being paid for a license; but the question had never been raised in St. Louis, and he was not prepared to say anything about it. Mr. Cook, of Evansville, said virtually the same thing, as did the representatives from the other cities.

Mr. Conrad Seipp being asked if he thought the Cincinnati brewers would wheel into line and adopt the resolution of the meeting, said:

"Yes, I think they will. I do not see how they can do otherwise."

"What do you think of the result of the meeting today?" asked the reporter.

"I think that a wise move was made. The price of hops is so high that something had to be done, and I am sure that we did the best thing we could under the circumstances."

The majority of the down-town beer saloonkeepers run their places in connection with certain breweries, and the proposed raise in prices will not affect them, but a reporter called last evening on two or three beer saloonkeepers, who are independent of brewers and breweries, and asked them what they would do in view of the proposed raise.

The proprietor of an extensive beer saloon on Dearborn street said that the raise in the price of beer would not affect his prices for the present at least. If licenses were raised, though, he thought he would be obliged to either cut down the size of his glasses or charge more for a glass of beer. The former plan, he thought, would be more preferable, as it would be awkward to make change smaller than a nickel. If the license was not so raised he thought it would be possible for him to continue selling beer as he was doing now at a profit.

The proprietor of another beer saloon on Clark street said he thought he would be able to go on selling beer as usual unless an extraordinarily high license was adopted. In that case he thought he should be obliged to raise the price of beer to six or seven cents a glass. He did not think a smaller glass could be adopted, as it would dissatisfy his customers who would prefer to pay more money for their usual allowance of beer.

A Randolph street beer-saloon proprietor agreed with the views of the Dearborn street man. He thought if any change was to be made it would be better to shorten the glasses than advance the price, as very small change was unhandy and would create confusion.

"I shall get my beer," said another dealer, "where I can get it the best and cheapest. The increase of $1 a barrel will not affect my price, nor will I give a smaller quantity for a nickel. I won't make as much profit, but will still have a fair margin. I don't think any saloonkeeper will put up the price. It can't be done. The people won't stand it. Several years ago we paid $13 and $14 a barrel, yet beer was only five cents a glass. And why should there be a raise when the price is $8?"

"I won't put up the price," said another, "or cut down the glasses. The saloonkeepers will not grumble at the advance if the brewers give us good beer. About the only effect the increase will have, in my opinion, will be to do away with 'schooners' (but they are nearly gone) and free lunches, at least to a great extent."

ON 'CHANGE.

Failure of the Firm of Randall, Bell & Co.—The Directors of the Board Ask Congress to Accept the Illinois Canal.

The firm of Randall, Bell & Co., No. 10 Chamber of Commerce, suspended yesterday morning with liabilities which it is thought they can meet dollar for dollar in a very short time, or as soon as they can make their collections. About the first heard of their embarrassment was the announcement that the Corn Exchange National Bank and the private banking-house of Hermann Schaffner & Co. had refused to honor the firm's checks for differences. It was generally known that the firm was engaged in closing out its business and preparing for a dissolution of partnership at the end of the year, and the failure therefore created little or no commotion on the board. The members of the firm, Messrs. B. and M. D. Randall and W. W. Bell, are gentlemen well known and highly thought of on the board, but the partnership was not a most harmonious one, and hence the intention to dissolve. It was current report in the alley early in the day that fluctuations in corn and pork were the causes of the failure, but later in the day it was authoritatively stated that they were about as long on one as they were short on the other, and that they would be able to pay up in full in the course of time.

A TRIBUNE reporter called upon Mr. Bell at his office, and after listening to a somewhat rambling statement of the troubles of the firm, made inquiry as to

THE AMOUNT OF OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS

and the amount owed by the firm. Concerning the former Mr. Bell said there was a very large sum due the firm, some of it good and more of it bad. He could not allow a percent to part with it all for 50 cents on the dollar, and there was some of it not worth 10 cents. The amount of this indebtedness was very much larger than the liabilities of the firm; so much larger, in fact, that he thought the liabilities which could be made would be quite sufficient to enable them to pay dollar for dollar. Mr. Bell was averse to the publication of all that he stated in this connection, so the reporter asked him:

"May I state that, although the firm has been doing an extensive business, it owes no large amounts to any one, and no large amount taken as a whole?"

"That is it, precisely," he replied. "Of course I cannot tell what the exact amount is—can't even approximate it—but at all events it is not large. You may say further that I expect, and have no reason at present for doubting it, that the firm will be able to raise by collection or other ways enough money to pay its debts."

"To what do you attribute the failure, Mr. Bell?"

"Well, fluctuations in corn and pork have caused many of our customers to lose money, and they have not been as prompt in coming forward with investments as the firm expected. To illustrate: A customer sends us a certain sum of money as a margin on corn; corn goes down; the customer requests that his deal be carried on, that he will see that the additional sum of money required is forthcoming. One of the partners knows the man, and he is therewith carried on for a longer time, until failing to make good his margin the firm is obliged to close out the deal at a loss."

Mr. Bell seems to be deeply grieved over the turn in his affairs. In all his experience he never had a check thrown out nor a note protested, and the tears started to his eyes as he related the story of the firm's downfall, but he comforted himself with the thought that after all it was not a failure, but rather a suspension. It was a complete surprise to him, for, though he knew that the firm had quite an amount of money outstanding, he supposed it had cash enough to carry it through until the end of the year, when the partnership was to be dissolved.

According to an outside statement "the concern was bullish on the market all through the decline of corn from 64 cents down to 49½, the point reached on Monday. Here it turned about at the wrong moment, evidently believing that there was no hope in the grain. The house at the lowest figures got its customers and itself on the wrong side sure. After buying all the way down from the sixties it began to sell after corn had got into the forties. The result was that the firm was whipsawed—lost both ways. The liabilities are believed to be not less than $50,000."

THE ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL.

The Directory of the Board of Trade at a meeting Tuesday afternoon passed unanimously the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Since the last session of Congress the people of Illinois have, with great unanimity, voted their willingness to cede the interest and title of the State in the Illinois & Michigan Canal to the Government of the United States on condition that it shall be enlarged to a sufficient capacity for the use of boats suitable for the navigation of the Upper Mississippi River, and that it shall be extended to such a point on that river as shall be deemed most practicable and convenient; and

WHEREAS, Under the authority of Congress surveys and estimates of cost for such enlargement and extension have been made during the past year which have demonstrated the feasibility of this great work, and that it can be accomplished at a very insignificant cost as compared with the great benefits reasonably to be expected from such an improvement; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, That Congress be respectfully but earnestly petitioned to accept the tender of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, as proposed by the legislature and ratified by the people of the State, and make such appropriation at its present session as shall insure the vigorous prosecutions of the work of enlargement and extension, to the end that the benefits of this important waterway may be secured to the Northwestern States and the whole country at the earliest date possible.

THE COMMISSIONS RULE.

The proposition to repeal the commissions rule met with but little favor in the vote taken yesterday on the board, and was lost by a vote of 136 for the repeal and 832 against it.

STAR ROUTES, PAST AND PRESENT.

The report of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Brady's successor, contains an interesting table from which an idea may be formed of the magnitude of the star-route business under the Hayes Administration. Thirty-one routes in the southern and western portions of the country are selected. Under the Brady régime these cost the enormous sum of $720,660.32. At present they cost $263,576—a saving of $445,184.32. Here are a few of the routes, with the compensation paid under the ring and the compensation now paid:

	Ring pay.	*Present pay.*
Monroe to Shreveport	$22,367	$11,800
Austin to Fort Concho	28,500	11,700
Caldwell to Fort Sill	24,200	8,900
Bozeman to Miles City	76,999	21,000
Del Norte to Ouray	36,296	19,210
Prescott to Mohave City	28,677	8,420
Redding to Roseburg	80,000	48,220

It will be seen that on nearly every one of the above-named routes the compensation has been reduced one-half, and in some instances the reduction is still heavier. It may be said that the service is less efficient, but such is not the fact. The "trips" made between the different points are, with one or two exceptions, the same, while the distance has been diminished in all less than 100 miles. It is fortunate for the country's finances that Brady's marvelous "expediting" career has been cut short. If his "halcyon and vociferous proceedings" had been allowed to go on there would be, in all probability, a deficit in the Treasury this year.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla will make the blood pure, rich, warm, and vitalizing. Sold by all druggists.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.

3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—T. J. Beckwith, Druggist.
125 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & H. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3007 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobs, Druggist.
3309 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, } H. W. Buchman.
3449 STATE-ST., Branch Store. } Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—Oakland—G. Q. Dow.

WEST DIVISION.

325 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles H. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
453 WEST STATE-ST., corner of Sheldon—I. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
801 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Drnsell, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Clark, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kinsley & Co., Druggists.
573 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
240 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1003 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Brewer, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blodgett, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Foreler, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.
HYDE PARK-AV. AND THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
ARCADE BUILDING, J. R. Waterbury, Cigar and News Depot.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY NIGHT, LARGE aluminum opera-glass with case; liberal reward. JOHN G. SHEPARD, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

$2 REWARD—LOST—ON TUESDAY evening, blankbook containing names and addresses. Return to Room 24, 89 Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, $4 TO $5 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3; day-board, $1.

267 ILLINOIS-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT alcove, also large single room, with good board, convenient to business centre.

321 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—FINE rooms, good board, and pleasant home for young men at moderate prices.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—LARGE AND small rooms, with or without board.

2222 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED rooms with board; also day board; terms reasonable.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WITH MEANS living in the choicest block on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st., would let a couple of handsomely furnished rooms on first floor, with or without first-class table, with use of part of barn and coachman. If desired. References exchanged. Address X 73, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY furnished front room, with board; also a few day-boarders accommodated.

653 W. MONROE ST.—DAY BOARDERS wanted.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARRISON-STS. Newly furnished and renovated throughout; 100 rooms from 50c a day upward, rooms, with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; per week from $6 to $12.

HOTEL BRISTOL—
Corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-first-st.

This elegant new hotel is furnished throughout with new furniture, and contains all the modern improvements.

Special inducements and first-class accommodations are offered to families for the winter.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, EUROPEAN plan, 74 and 76 East Adams-st., opposite the Fair. Elegantly furnished rooms at $1 per day and up. Will call for 50 cents on the dollar, and there was some of it not worth 10 cents. The amount of this indebtedness was very much larger than the liabilities of the firm; so much larger, in fact, that he thought the liabilities which could be made would be quite sufficient to enable them to pay dollar for dollar. Mr. Bell was averse to the publication of all that he stated in this connection, so the reporter asked him:

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—In the heart and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PERMANENT HOME FOR woman, where she will pay terms and particulars. Address X 42, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A MAN AND WIFE, FURnished front room and board; price not over $10 or $11 per week. Address X 68, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; South or West Side; suite of two rooms and sunny exposure preferred. W 71, Tribune office.

BOARD—UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, for gentleman and wife, between North and Chicago-avs., La Salle-av. preferred. Address W 76, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH TWO FURNISHED rooms for three; South Side. O P 54, Tribune.

BOARD—HOME COMFORTS FOR A single gentleman, where there are some young ladies. Address X 80, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS AND SINGLE room, by gentleman, near business centre; state price. Address X 65, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR DRY GOODS, boots and shoes, groceries, pianos, or other personal property, a fine residence in the City of Evanston, N.J., 8¼ acres, ground cultivated, and everything desirable, and only one hour's ride from New York. Apply to CHAS. P. KINCLAIDE, 75 Washington-st.

I WILL TRADE 1,000 ACRES OF CHOICE farming land for a stock of boots and shoes or clothing; land is situated in Kossuth County, Iowa. Address F. W. HAWES, Algona, Kossuth County, Ia.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD GRAIN-ELEvator in Western Iowa; well-equipped machine-shop, with foundry. Eastern Iowa; also fine gang farm in Southern Minnesota; bargains. WILLIAMS, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

INSTRUCTION.

AN ENGLISH LADY LATELY FROM London and Brussels will give advanced pianoforte lessons to a limited number of pupils. For terms and particulars address S 54, Tribune office.

SHORTHAND—EIGHTY PRIVATE, INdividual or class lessons in Munson's improvement on Pitman, $20, $15, and $10. Typewriting: Instruction $5 and $10. Circulars sent upon request. Suite 412 National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn-st. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. HANNA.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK COLlege of Shorthand and Typewriting—Day and night school; special attention given to each pupil; instruction by correspondence. Room 314, 164 Dearborn-st.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—SAFES—WE HAVE AN assortment of Hall, Diebold, Cincinnati, Safe and Lock Company, McNeale & Urban's fire and burglar proof safes, new and second-hand; also a new Second Bro. screw door burglar chest with time lock only; also a fine lot of the justly celebrated Detroit safes. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 84 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND office desk and chair. Must be in good order. Address X 61, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1,000 HOGSHEADS suitable for packing meat.
Also 500 iron-hooped wooden cisterns holding about twenty barrels. Will deliver at any depot in Chicago.
WILSON PACKING CO., 173 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE MOSTLY new billiard-table, three pool-tables, one parlor billiard-table, in fine condition. 238 South Sangamon.

FOR SALE—NEW 50-INCH HARVARD bicycle, full nickel-plated: cost $165; will sell for $95 if taken at once. W 95, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE CO., 69 Van Buren-st., between Wells and Franklin, offers extensive accommodations for storing all kinds of goods; low rates; advances when desired.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

DIAMONDS—500 PIECES OF DIAMOND jewelry of every description, 25 gold presentation watches, very latest style, Elgin, Waltham, and Howard; 5 repeaters, 6 chronographs, 300 watches assorted, 100 opera-glasses, medium and fine; 4,000 solid gold chains; $75,000 worth of fine jewelry and watches, is the only Bros. and has the lowest bargain houses west of New York. A. GOLDSMID, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand.

FOR SALE—3 VERY FINE SINGLEstone diamond rings at a bargain if sold at once. Address W 94, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE, ABOUT $2,500 worth of first-class mill work, sash, doors, blinds, and balusters. It will pay any builder to examine this stock. It must be sold this week. C. P. KENNEY, 94 Washington-st., Room 25.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—5 SINGERS AND ONE Wilson machine, $10 each; warranted. Call at once. 10 Haverly's Theatre, 100 Monroe-st. (Take elevator.)

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
FIRST-CLASS LOCATIONS.

$7,500—Monroe-st., near Aberdeen, 2-story and basement brick house, lot, and barn.
$9,000—2-story and basement brick house, deep lot, and barn on Aberdeen-st., near Monroe.
$8,500—2-story and basement stone-front house and lot, West Washington boulevard, near Curtis.
$7,500—2-story and basement brick, with 20-foot lot, on Green-st., near Monroe.
$5,000—11-room brick house, lot, and barn on Marshfield-av., near Van Buren.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Granns Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.—
SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES.
NEW BRICK HOUSE and corner lot, 50x172 feet. Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Brick barn. A fine place; $30,000.
LARGE FRAME HOUSE with brick basement and corner lot, 44x167 feet. House alone cost $8,000 when built. Price, $12,000.
PRESSED BRICK HOUSE new and modern; $13,000.

FOR SALE—A "HOUSE AND LOT" given away. Send your address and receive the "House and Lot" monthly paper containing our December list of real estate for sale.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—
OAK-ST., NEAR LAKE SHORE DRIVE, 120 feet south front.
J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH of Sixteenth-st., 3-story and basement stone-front brick house, and lot 25 by 167 feet; title perfect; house in first-class condition; price twelve thousand and five hundred dollars ($12,500). Inquire of CHARLES CLAYTON, 193 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—SEND in your application for a "House and Lot Monthly" containing our December list of property for sale.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK STORE and dwelling, No. 2732 Cottage Grove-av., at a sacrifice if taken soon. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE — 2-STORY, ATTIC, AND basement marble front residence, 30 Ogden-av. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A FEW 2-STORY BRICK houses built separate with large lots ranging in price from $2,600 to $3,000. M. J. RICHARDS,
89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—THE "HOUSE AND LOT" monthly, a paper devoted to real estate and containing besides a large amount of entertaining matter, Our December list of property for sale, is now ready. Call or send your address and receive one free. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—A FINE SOUTH FRONT lot, 70x125 feet, Garfield-av. and Howe-st., $1,000. Lot on Burling-st., near Garfield-av., $1,200.
CHAS. N. HALE,
158 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT $16,000 CASH—MUST have money, over 4 acres of land in the South Division, Chicago. Address OWNER, 73 East Twenty-sixth-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BARGAIN—FOUR 3-story and basement brick residences on West Harrison-st., near Aberdeen. M. J. RICHARDS,
89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN WAsash-av., near Thirty-third-st., lot 50x160; below market price if taken at once. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A FINE INVESTMENT IN business blocks. Good location.
M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY STONEfront houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second floor; finished corner of De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 157 Madison-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—
ONTARIO-ST., NEAR PINE,
Finest lot for $5,250.
J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—"HOUSE AND LOT"—This readable monthly paper containing our December list of "real estate for sale," is now ready. Call at our office or send your address and receive one free. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—$6,000—ONE OF THE BEST 2-story and basement brick mansard-roof houses, with lot 24x151, on West Lake-st., near the park. The owner has a small equity in this property at this price, and has only a short time to redeem in, and must be sold this week. Property is now being rented at the low price of $45 per month. Call for particulars. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE — JACKSON-ST., NEAR Sangamon, 16-room frame house in excellent condition, with 25 foot lot. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—OUR DECEMBER LIST OF real estate for sale published in the "House and Lot Monthly" is now ready and will be mailed post prepaid on application.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—ONTARIO-ST., WEST OF Market, 84x100 feet, at $65 per foot.
J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LAND—WE OFFER FOR sale in lots of 5,000 to 1,000 acres, 65,000 acres of the finest selected bottom-lands in Northeast Arkansas, covered with fine hard-wood timber; the land, when cleared, capable of producing the finest crops of cotton, corn, grain, grass, melons, and early vegetables. MATTHEWS & WHITAKER, Bankers, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—NEBRASKA LANDS, VERY fine, in large tracts, aggregating many thousands acres, at a price that promises heavy advance. Call and see me or write. W. M. GARNETT, 160 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IOWA, BENTON COUNTY, farm, on Northwestern R. R., 240 acres, in fine condition; timber, water, soil, house, and out houses. Will bear investigation. Price $30 per acre. WM. GARNETT, 160 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—3 IMproved farms near Huntsville, Alabama, 400, 640, and 200 acres. Room 312 Commercial Hotel.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED — IMPROVED OR UNIMproved central business property in large or small pieces. We can make sales without advertising the same, as we have ready-cash customers. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., First National Bank Building, No. 105 Dearborn-st., basement.

WANTED—WILL GIVE $2,000 CASH for the best piece of improved property I can get about two miles from Court-House. Address W 47, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID'S (ESTABLISHED 1865) diamond brokerage and bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand. Cash paid for old gold and silver, mutilated coins, precious stones, and valuables of every description.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 3 and 5, 150 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT $25 TO $1,000 TO LOAN on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other securities; low rates. 132 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, etc., and good security. Room 49, 107 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 East Randolph-st., Room 4.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 188 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. JONES & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $25 TO $1,000 to loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, and all good securities, without removal, at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture, with or without removal; low rates. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 79, 81, and 83 E. Van Buren-st.

KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 TRIBUNE Building, loan on productive city property.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates. Purchase money and loan paper always on hand, being first liens on ample security and perfect titles. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 85 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R.W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. WM. V. JACOBS, 100 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED farms in Indiana and Illinois in sums of $2,000 and upwards at lowest market rates. N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers, 176 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$2,000 ON GOOD CITY property; state value of property and location. W 74, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—$1,000. C. A. DIBBLE, 97 Clark-st., Room 64.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR THREE YEARS at 7 per cent, no commission, on 100 feet east front on Grand-boulevard, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts. Address K 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR 3 YEARS ON Grand boulevard property at 6 per cent; will pay 2% commission; security ample and title perfect. Address W 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR 3 YEARS AT 7 per cent, no commissions, on real estate near Forty-sixth-st., 300 feet fronting on Grand-boulevard and 300 feet on Calumet-av. W 24, Tribune office.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 160 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT — $25 TO $35 PER MONTH; stone-front houses on Leavitt, De Kalb, Hoyne, and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 157 Madison-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—18 UNION PARK-PLACE, with 11 rooms, octagon brick, and modern improvements. 145 La Salle-st. HARRIS.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick house, 500 Marshfield-av. Immediate possession. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 170 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND CELLAR brick house; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor, with laundry in cellar; all modern improvements; on West Monroe-st., just west of Campbell-av. Call on M. J. RICH, 105 Fifth-av., Room 1.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, 214 Twenty-ninth-st., near Michigan-av., $35. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—2811 CALUMET-AV.—VERY desirable two-story and basement brick; immediate possession given. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 170 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD 8-ROOM HOUSE suitable for two families; 2160 Cottage Grove-av.; $30 per month. D. W. STORRS,
94 Washington-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FOUR ELEGANTLY FINished flats—three of 4 rooms each and one of 5 rooms; every convenience and fine location on West Side. 1019 West Madison-st. Apply at 620 Carroll-st.

TO RENT—FLAT, MADISON SQUARE; 984 West Madison-

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank,

Cash Capital, $500,000.00

Invested in Government Bonds.
Stockholders' liability in addition to stock, $500,000.

Interest paid on deposits. Accounts solicited.

DIRECTORS.

John McCaffery, Geo. Starrs, Wm. H. Reid,
John Crerar, John R. Drake, Geo. Strant,
Wm. H. Mitchell, R. T. Crane, John J. Mitchell.

JOHN J. MITCHELL, President.
JOHN R. DRAKE, Vice-President.
WM. H. MITCHELL, Second Vice-President.
JAS. S. GIBBS, Cashier.

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BANKERS,

100 WASHINGTON-ST.

Receive the accounts of Merchants, Bankers, and others.
Issue Certificates of Deposit.
Discount Commercial Paper.
Loan Money on Approved Collaterals.

Car Trust Bonds.

Six Per Cent. Payable Quarterly, Free of Taxation.

These desirable securities were first introduced in Philadelphia in 1868, since which time over $100,000,000 have been issued and a large amount fallen due, and no default in principal or interest has occurred. We offer for sale a limited amount at par and accrued interest. Full information furnished on application. Correspondence solicited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
Investment Bankers, 115 Dearborn-st.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
Bankers, Philadelphia.

Edward L. Brewster

Banker and Broker,

104 Washington-st.

Member New York Stock Exchange.
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Orders received for purchase or sale of Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin in
CHICAGO. NEW YORK. BOSTON.
Special telegraphic facilities.

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BROKER,

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Authoritative information for all interested in

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

Write me if you wish to buy or sell.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY,

N. E. cor. Madison & Dearborn-sts.,

Receives accounts of Merchants and Manufacturers. Also receives and disburses Court Funds at the lowest market rates.

E. W. RANKIN, President. G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

Established.....1859.

A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

26 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

RECEIVERS AND SHIPPERS.

GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried on margins.

TOOSWEET FOR WORDS

She Would Be a Journalist and Roll the Cares Off the Editor's Mind.

Brooklyn Eagle.

She came tripping into the city editor's room, and throwing a little satchel on his desk opened up after this fashion:

"I'm a journalist. I write for all the principle story papers, besides a number of magazines and one or two daily papers."

"You must have your hands full," said the editor.

"Oh no; I find plenty of time to do everything. I just slap off a love story, say in the morning; jump in and do up a poem or two after luncheon, and get in some correspondence after supper. O I knew what women can do, and I'm proving my theory that we can accomplish just as much, if not more, than the men if we are only given a fair show. Now I came in to see you about Christmas," said the lady, taking a chair and pulling up to the editor's side.

"Anything particularly odd about the holiday this year?" asked the editor.

"No, just bring out a paper every Sunday!" said the lady.

"We do."

"Now, what you want on the Sunday before Christmas is a Christmas number," said the lady. "Do you catch on to the idea? Something full of everything about Christmas. A regular holiday issue of the paper. See?"

"Pretty," said the editor. "But I do not see how you can be interested—"

"Ah, that's the point," said the lady. "You see, I know just what a Christmas number should be. I know how to get it up. Now, I propose to bring out your Christmas number for you," and she smiled sweetly upon the somewhat astonished editor.

"But, my dear madam—"

"Miss, please—"

"Well, then, my dear Miss—"

"Haseltine—Julia Anne Scott Haseltine. Of course, you are familiar with my name. I always write it in full when I write stories," said the lady, taking a large, masculine-looking card from her pocketbook and passing it over to the editor.

"Can't say that I've seen it in print," said the editor. "But, of course, you know I read very few stories of that sort."

"Just the point I wish to make," said the lady, grabbing her satchel and taking a roll of manuscript out of it; "of course, you newspaper men cannot find time to read such dear little stories. Now, in getting out your Christmas number you want somebody to help you who is up in the story line of business. I am that person. I will turn out a Christmas number that will just make all the editors of the country fairly black with jealousy."

"Very sorry," said the editor, "but we already have an editor for the Sunday paper. Am quite sure you would do all you say, but—"

"I know you have an editor for the paper," said the lady, "but this is a special occasion. Now, I'll just jump in at once and look over the ground. Let's see. Here is a good long story for the first page. A regular Dickens' Christmas snap. That will do, I think," and the lady plumped a great roll of manuscript down upon the desk in front of her. "Then here is a poem."

"But, my dear madam; I mean Miss Haseltine—"

"Haseltine, if you please, sir."

"Well, Haseltine, then," said the editor, "we don't care to adopt your suggestion—"

"But suppose you hear the opening chapter of my story. I know it will—"

"You will excuse—"

"Then you might listen to a single verse of my 'Christmas Morning to the Snowbird.' A perfect gem in its way. It opens:

"'The snow is sifting through the air
And falling very fast:
And warmth is hopping here and there
Sing Christmas 's come at last.'"

"My dear lady, I am very busy this morning," cried the editor. "If you will call in—"

"O I know what that means," said the lady; "you want me to leave. You men never have the least patience with a woman. You always put her down as not knowing anything at the start, and consider her society a bore, unless she is talking to you. You make home to her. But if you will only listen to another verse—"

"The air is full of frost and ice,
Jack Frost is on the window,
And little sparrows thinks it's nice
To send pennies to the Hindoo—"

But at this point the editor made a wild dash for liberty, and hid away in the press-room for two hours to make sure of not meeting the would-be editor again.

YE OYSTER.

Atlanta Constitution.

O! a jolly old bird is the oyster fish
As he sits in his pastry cell,
A-thinking over many a delicate dish
He can make when cooked well.
Boiled or roast,
Served on toast,
Or on a dainty platter,
Escallop or stew,
Either will do,
Or fried in crumbs or batter.

And a knowing old fish is the oyster bird,
As he slyly seems to dose;
For he drops not a hint, he speaks not a word
Of all the secrets he knows—
Missing hours,
Shady bowers,
Whispering low and sweet;
Table delights,
Supper odd nights,
When jolly old cronies meet.

Why Do People Have

two sets of teeth? They don't shed arms and legs to get new ones. Teeth are indispensable, and the Creator gives two chances. When one goes somedoni, even among babies, it preserves the "deckduous teeth," and helps to strengthen the permanent.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Active and Firm—Eastern Exchange Weak.

Stocks Dull, with Little Change in Prices—A Holiday Feeling.

A Dull Day in Produce Circles Till Near the Close—And Then a Sharp Rally in Quotations.

Corn and Oats for This Month in Good Demand—Smaller Receipts of Grain, with Miserable Weather.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was active and firm yesterday, and rates were firm at 7@8 per cent. The demand for accommodation was of a miscellaneous character, there being little pressure in any one direction. The movement of currency to the country was again very heavy.

The aggregate of local bank clearings was $7,350,000, being $900,000 less than the total for Tuesday.

Eastern exchange was very dull at a discount of 50c per $1,000. The only use for it just now seems to be to form a basis for ordering money from the East. It would seem as if Chicago does not owe any money on the seaboard.

Foreign exchange was quiet and steady. Posted rates on sterling were 481@485, with actual at 480¾@480¾, and English documentary bills at 478@478¾. Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Bankers' francs, 522½@518¾; documentary bills, 523¾@517½; bankers' marks, 93¾@93¾; documentary marks, 93¾. There is a moderate supply of English bills, chiefly against meats and flour.

Our telegraphic columns contain a statement of the facts in the reported failure of the City Bank of Rochester.

The New York stock market was dull yesterday, with not much change in prices. There was a slight downward tendency early in the day and a reaction later. Business on Western account was understood to be very small.

A New York dispatch says the war on Western Union continues; but that Gould is understood to have resolved to do everything needed to support it.

It is said that Wall street sharpers have now a great deal to do with oil fluctuations; and that the Rochester City Bank failure is partly due to speculations in oil.

The matter of the pool in the Pacific roads has been referred to the Presidents of those lines.

It is said that Gould has obtained an extension of time for the construction of his Mexican railroad.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Road is now understood to be openly cutting rates, and cannot be controlled because it is not in the trunk-line pool.

United States 3 per cents were in active demand in New York yesterday, with few for sale on the street.

Some people are guessing that Gould intends to consolidate Wabash with the Missouri Pacific.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

Chicago Nat'l Bank	115	Chicago City 4½s, 1900	105½
Commercial Nat'l Bk	250	Chicago City 6s, 1901	105½
Fifth National Bank	105	Chicago City 5-20s, 1892	107
Third & Lasalle Bk	120	Chicago City Ry. 6s	97½
Hibernian Bank & Co.	111	Cook County 7s, 1885	115
Home National Bank	95	Cook County 7s, 1886	117
Ills. Trust & Sav. Bk	145	Cook County 7s, 1890	114
International Bank	100	Cook County 7s, 1891	118
Merchants' Nat'l Bk	130	Cook County 6½s, 1895	120
Mer. Loan & T. Co.	195½	Cook County 4½s, 1903	105½
National Bk. of Illinois	145	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	105½
Northwestern Nat. B.	130	Ogden Gas Co. 6s	100
Union Nat'l Bank	85	W. Div. Ry. con. 5-20 6s	105
Union Trust Co.	240	W. Div. Ry. rec. 6s	94
Chicago 7s, 1884	101	West Park 7s, 1899	114
Chicago City 7s, 1885	105	West Town 6s, 1899	110
Chicago City 7s, 1886	107	Minn. State 6s	104
Chicago City 7s, 1887	118	Mut. L. Ins. Co. 8s	124½
Chicago City 7s, 1888	119	Chi. G.-L. Coke Co.	105
Chicago City 7s, 1892	125½	Ing-Stake Ind. Exp.	115
Chicago City 7s, 1896	125½	S. Chicago City Ry.	125½
Chicago City 7s, 1890	125½	Chi. W. & V. Coal Co.	100

Sales on the Stock Board were:

$600	C.M.&St.P. C.P.& W.	91½	
100	do.	91½	
100	C.M.&St.P. Min. Pr.	98½	
100	do.	98½	
100	do.	98½	
100	do.	98½	
$2000	C.M.&St.P. D. Div.	80½	
100	D.&T. & S.F.	8	
100	do.	8	
10	do.	8	
100	do.	8	
100	do.	8	

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was very dull and weak, and values generally ¼@¾ lower than at the close yesterday. The market opened 1 lower for Houston & Texas, and generally a fraction lower for the remainder of the list. From the opening until 12:30 o'clock the general character of the market was very quiet, though prices were well sustained. The fluctuations were all fractional except in the case of Pacific Mail, in which there was a drop of 1¼ upon the announcement of the sudden death of Mr. Trenor W. Park, who is generally presumed to have been a large stockholder. Aside from this there were no special features. Western Union was strong, and the price advanced ¾ to 83½. In connection with Pacific Mail yesterday, it was said that the block of 40,000 shares known to have been held by Mr. Park was last week transferred to a well-known Broad street house. Through the last hour the market continued dull. There was no special tendency even in the most active stocks different from the general drooping of the market, which seems the natural result of an absence of any prevailing views of either bulls or bears. The most active stocks were Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Union Pacific, Western Union, Rock Island and Denver. The greatest fluctuation in any stocks today has been 1¼ in Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and Central Pacific, 1¼ in Denver, Pacific Mail, and St. Paul & Omaha, and 1 in Union Pacific, Western Union, Lake Shore, and Michigan Central. There is very little doubt that insiders have been sellers of St. Paul for several days. Insiders in Reading talk very confidently of a marked appreciation in the price of that stock. The plan prepared for submission today is said to have received the approval of the strongest interests in the company. It was rumored this afternoon that arrangements were in progress for advancing the price of Northern Pacific. Bull points on the stock came from various sources some days ago, but later information has been that action would be delayed until after New Year's.

Money was easy at 4@6 per cent on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral, closing offered at 4 per cent. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 3 per cent. Time loans and prime mercantile discounts are nominally unchanged.

The following table shows the quotations and transactions on the New York Stock Exchange for the day:

Description.	Sales.	Fyest.	High.	Low.	Last—Dec. 20.	Dec. 19
Alton & T. H.	200	45	45	45	45	45
Alt. & T. H. pfd.	200	91	91	90½	90½	90½
Am. Cable Co.	100	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	...
Bankers' & Mer.	...	120	120	120	120	120
Bos. Air Line pfd.	125	79½	79½	79	79	...
Canada Southern	7,800	70½	70½	69½	69½	69½
Central Pacific	1,100	97½	97½	96½	96½	96½
Cent. Iowa (new)	300	16	16	16	16	...
Chicago & Alton	1,400	134½	134½	134½	134½	...
C., B. & Q.	400	125½	125½	125½	125½	...
C., C., C. & I.	100	77½	77½	77½	77½	...
Col. Coal & Iron	100	51	51	51	4	48
Den. & Rio G.	13,300	41	44	43	43½	43
Del., L. & W.	3,600	132½	133½	131½	131½	132
D., L. & W.	26,540	137½	139½	136½	139½	137½
Erie	9,000	37½	38½	37½	38½	37½
Do pfd.	200	73	73	73	73	73
Kas. Texas, & Ga.	700	10	10	10	10	10
Lake Shore	1,000	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
L. Erie & W.	100	18	18	18	18	18
Louis. & Nash.	5,100	53	53	52½	52½	52½
Manhattan Beach	200	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Mich. Central	4,628	103½	103½	102½	102½	102½
Mo., K. & T.	3,871	36½	36½	35½	35½	35½
N. J. C. & R.	100	141	141	141	141	141
N. Y. C. & St. L.	100	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½
Do pfd.	100	28	28	28	28	28
Nor. & W. pfd.	1,000	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½
Northern Pacific	5,300	45½	46½	45½	45½	45½
Do pfd.	1,000	75½	76½	75½	76½	75½
Northwestern	2,350	131½	131½	130½	130½	130½
Do pfd.	100	141	141	141	141	141
Ohio & Miss.	1,100	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Ont. & Western	3,150	27	27	26½	26½	26½
Oregon Nav. Co.	1,000	90	90	90	90	90
O. Trans-Con.	4,000	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½
Pacific Mail	6,000	44½	44½	43½	43½	44½
Peoria, D. & Ev.	1,000	23	23	23	23	23
Reading	2,300	25	25	25	25	25
Roch. & P. term.	500	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½
Roch. & Pitts.	1,000	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Rock Island	1,900	124½	125½	124½	125½	124½
St. L. & A. stk. t. ctf.	200	16	16	16	16	16
St. L., K. C. & N.	300	34½	34½	34½	34½	...
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	500	54½	54½	54½	54½	...
St. L. pfd.	100	119	119	119	119	119
St. Paul	10,540	101½	102½	101½	102½	101½
Do pfd.	700	122	122	122	122	122½
St. Paul & Om.	1,000	114½	115½	114½	115½	114½
Do pfd.	1,600	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
St. Paul & D.	100	78	78	78	78	...
Sutro & Hale	100	25	25	25	25	...
Texas Pacific	5,300	46½	46½	45½	45½	...
Union Pacific	21,400	104½	104½	103½	103½	103½
Wabash	1,000	15	15	15	15	15
Do pfd.	2,500	35½	36½	35½	36½	35½
Western Union	30,600	83½	83½	82½	83½	82½

*Terre Haute pfd. ex. dividend 4 per cent.
†Missouri Pacific ex. dividend 1½ per cent quarterly.
‡Western Union ex. dividend 1½ per cent quarterly.

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	...	Tennessee 6s, new	42½
Missouri 6s	101½	Virginia 6s	35
St. Joseph	110	Virginia 6s, consols	61½
Tennessee 5s, old	40½	Virginia 6s, deferred	12½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

5s	103½	4s	122½
5s, extended	101½	Pacific 6s of 1895	123
4½s	112½		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific 6s	118½	U. P. land grants	111½
Erie seconds	107½	U. P. sinking funds	117
Lehigh & Wilkes	103½	Tex. Pac. land grants	38½
Union Pacific 6s	118½	Tex. Pac. R. G.	32

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	134	United States	65
American	91	Wargo	112

The following is a complete record of bond transactions and sales of bank and express stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$600	U S 4½s reg.	112½	
1000	Georgia 7s gold	105	
10000	Georgia 7s of 1886	105½	
2000	Mo 6s of 1886	102½	
3000	Mo 6s of 1887	101½	
1000	do	101½	
500	Tenn 6s	45	
500	A. & T. H. div bds.	75	
500	Alb & Susq 3s	103½	
4500	Can So 1st	99½	
500	C. & O. 1st series	85	
100	C. & A. 6s	112½	
1000	Chi. & Pitts. 1st reg.	128½	
600	D. & R. G. 1st con.	93	
1000	R. T. V. & G. inc.	40	
1000	E. & T. H. 1st	102	
1000	H. & St. Jo 6s con.	103	
1000	H. & St. Jo 6s con.	103	
1000	I. B. & W. 1st pf.	103	
2000	M. & St. P. 1st Min.	120½	
500	M. & St. P. 1st Min.	120½	
6000	Mex. 1st	93½	
2000	Mo. 1st	107	
2000	Mo. Pac. 1st con.	100½	
1000	M. & St. L. 1st con.	103	
5000	Wab. gen. mtg. 5s	90	

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

1000	U S 4s reg.	122½	
1000	Penn. Comp.	99½	
200	B. & E.	50	
100	Cent. Iowa 1st	110½	
1000	C. & I. C. & I. inc.	70	
3200	C. & D. 1st cer. B.	87½	
1500	Can. So. 1st	99½	
1000	D. & R. G. 1st	105½	
5000	D. & R. G. 1st con.	93½	
500	do	93½	
1000	D. & H. 1st	107½	
500	E. T. V. & G. inc.	40½	
1000	do	40½	
5000	do	40½	
1000	G. W. 3d mtg.	98½	
2000	Int. Coup 6s	102½	
5000	K. Pac. 1st cons.	101	
5000	M. U. Tel 6s	71½	
1000	do	71½	
100	Mo. Pac 3d	103½	
1000	Meth. 1st	103½	
1000	N. Y. & H. L. 1st	120	
5000	do	120	
1000	N. J. Cent.	85	
1000	N. Y. L. E. & W. 2d inc.	97½	
2000	N. Y. & Northern	80	
2000	N. Ore. Pac. 1st	87	
500	do	87	
3000	do	87	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

1000	Tenn 6s	45½	
500	do	45½	
2000	B. & E. 1st	50	
100	C. & O. 1st, sr. B.	88	
200	Col. Coal & Iron	50	
1000	D. & Rio G. 1st	103½	
1000	do	103½	
1000	D. & R. G. 1st con.	93½	
500	do	93½	
1000	D. & R. G. 1st con.	93½	
500	E. T. V. & G.	40½	
1000	Int. Coup 6s	102½	
1000	Int. & G. N. 1st	90	
1000	Int. & G. N. gen. mtg.	70	
2000	L. & N. gen. mtg. 6s	90	
1000	L. & N. C. Br.	103½	
500	do	104½	
5000	Mo. Pacific 3d	100	
3000	M. & St. P. 1st Min.	120	

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—The following were the sales of stocks on the Boston Stock Exchange:

First board.	*Sales.*	*First.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Last.*
At. & Pac. blocks	25	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Am. Bell Telephone	100	18	18	18	18
Mexican Tel.	200	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16
Atchison	252	87½	87½	87½	87½
B. & Maine	15	149½	149½	149½	149½
B. & Albany	10	149½	149½	149½	149½
Little Rock	200	68½	69	68½	69
T., C. & St. Louis	75	4½	4½	4½	4½
Union Pacific	100	104½	104½	104½	104½
Wisconsin Central	125	16	16	16	16
Tropical Telep'ne	100	98	98	97½	97½
Atchison	237	87½	87½	87½	87½
Union Pacific	49	104½	104½	104½	104½
Bos. Nav. rights	100	15	15	15	15
Boston Land Co.	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
T., C. & St. L.	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Bonanza mining	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Huron mining	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Pewable mining	50	12	12	12	12
Silver Islet mining	50	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Second board.					
Ore. Nav. rights	5	12	12	12	12
Mex. Cent., blocks	100	15	15	15	15
Great Fall mining	20	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Am. Bell Telephone	200	18½	18½	18½	18½
Mexican Tel.	200	37	37	37	37
Atchison	220	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
T., C. & St. L.	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Central Iowa	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Flint & P. M. pfd.	50	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Pullman	100	125	125	125	125

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	FIRST BOARD.		
$500	C. B. & Q. 7s	112	
1000	do do S. W. div.	89¾	
1000	do do 5s	112¾	
4000	do do	112¾	
1000	Denver Ex. 6s	84	

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 20.—The market closed steady. The following are the closing quotations:

	Bid.	*Asked.*
Pennsylvania	55¾	56¾
Reading	27¾	27¾
Lehigh Valley	56¾	57
Northern Pacific	45¾	45¾
Northern Pacific, preferred	84¾	84¾
Lehigh & Nav.	57¾	57¾
B., P. & W.	19¾	19¾

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 20—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 100 7-16; consols, account, 100 9-16.

Bonds—Now 5s extended, 105¾; 4½s, 114¾; 4s, 123.

Illinois Central, 150½; Pennsylvania Central, 62¾; New York Central, 135¾; Erie, 40¾; Reading, 28¾.

Amount of bullion gone in, £50,000.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Rentes, 79f 37½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—Sight exchange on New York par; sterling exchange, bankers' bills lower.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Mining stocks dull; Sierra Grande advanced from 470 to 480, declined to 460, and closed at 465; this company declared dividend No. 3 of 25 cents per share, payable Jan. 2; the Superintendent reports that he has a dozen more dividends in sight: Robinson consolidated sold at 125@120; Horn Silver, 575@600; Chrysolite, 120@115, and Navajo, 850@800; sales of the day, 51,196 shares.

Carlton	1¾	Quicksilver preferred	4½
Central Arizona	...	Silver Islet	6¾
Excelsior	1	Standard	6¾
Homestake	17½	Sutro	1¾
Hale & Norcross	5¾	Seg. Belcher	1
Ontario	33½	South Pacific	8
Quicksilver	4		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2	Pewabic	13
Calumet & H.	231	Silver Islet	6
Catalpa	2½	Osceola	31½
Franklin	14½	Huron	2

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	31-32	Martin White	2¾
Alta	3-16	Mexican	9¾
Belcher	3-16	Northern Belle	1¾
Best & Belcher	1¾	Ophir	9¾
Bodie	1¾	Overman	5-32
Bullion	15-16	Potosi	23-32
Challenge	1¾	Savage	2¼
Consolidated Virginia	9-32	Sierra Nevada	3¾
Crown Point	1¾	Union Consolidated	2¾
Eureka Consolidated	9¾	Yellow Jacket	1¾
Exchequer	5-16	Navajo	...
Gould & Curry	1¾	Justice	21-32
Hale & Norcross	1¼	Mt. Diablo	1¾

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Dec. 20:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Van Buren st., 25 ft e of Centre av, n f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Dec. 6 (D. W. Miller to James Judge)..... $ 6,000

Wentworth av, 225 ft s of Twenty-ninth st, w s, 22x123 ft, dated Dec. 18 (Edward Reddy to Catharine Casey)..... 2,450

West Twenty-first st, 100 ft e of Dayton av, s f, 25x120½ ft, dated Dec. 5 (R. W. Hyman to Charles Bing)..... 700

Seventeenth st, 200 ft e of Lincoln av, s f, 22x100 ft, dated Aug. 1 (W. L. Newman to George Ober)

Subdivision of the e ½ of the south subdivision of Lot 1, dated Jan. 4, 1881 (the Pittston & Illinois Coal Company to Moses Taylor)..... 7,000

Robey av, 145 ft s of Douglas av, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 27 (E. C. Larned to J. M. Sisk)..... 350

Enos st, n w cor of North Oakley, s f, 48x100 ft, dated Dec. 15 (Charles A. Eastwooner to William H. Harris)..... 1,800

Gano st, 25 ft w of Calumet av, s f, 83x22½ ft, dated Dec. 20 (Calumet Subdivision of Quincy Dupee et al.)..... 1,000

Twenty-second av, 72 ft e of Stewart av, s f, 24x85½ ft, dated Dec. 20 (C. Rohrbeck to F. Faulmann)..... 1,450

Werder st, 200 ft e of Westonaw av, s f, 100x120 ft, dated June 20 (Humboldt Park Residence Association to R. G. Caulfield)..... 2,000

Werder st, 400 ft w of Western av, s f, 50x120 ft, dated June 20 (same party to John Gillespie)..... 1,800

Centre av, 200 ft n of Polk st, w f, 50x150 ft, dated Dec. 1 (C. A. Keep to James A. Martin)

West Lake st, between Ashley and Western avs, n f, 48 ft to alley, improved, dated Nov. 30 (Benjamin Douglas to Richard F. Conway)

Bissell st, 267 ft s e of Wilson av, s w f, 50x100 ft, dated Nov. 18 (J. S. Wheeler to Karl Lenz)..... 700

North Paulina st, 72 ft s of Ohio, e f, 48x100 ft, dated Dec. 15 (S. A. and D. Scully to Thomas Rogers)..... 1,500

West Taylor st, 215 ft e of Halsted, s f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Sept. 30 (Joseph Kouba et al. to John Shotka)..... 2,000

Jefferson st, 91 ft s of Ohio, e f, 21x100 ft, dated Dec. 20 (M. F. and P. Repp to C. Dedsall)..... 1,700

Wilcox st, n e cor of California av, w f, 31x125 ft, with 16x31 ft on Monroe st, near the above, dated Dec. 8 (R. P. and A. T. Reed to Charles H. Steele)..... 8,000

Hubbard st, 75 ft e of Lincoln, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 19 (Charles Breytspraak to A. F. and H. H. H. Bergmann)..... 3,000

North Clark st, n w cor of Belden av, s f, 99½x150 ft, dated Dec. 14 (C. M. and H. Rutherford to Edward Harland)..... 8,000

North Halsted st, 120 ft n of Centre, w f, 66x125 ft, dated Dec. 14 (S. W. Chesever et al to Frederick Schuber)..... 7,640

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Bluecher st, 83 ft s of Noble av, e f, 50x120½ ft, dusted Sept. 1 (William Gamble to M. L. Grubbe)..... $ 600

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Harney st, 235 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 50x126 ft, improved, dated Dec. 18 (William S. Calhoun to Margie K. Taylor)..... 4,000

Fifty-fifth st boulevard, n w cor of Robey, subdivided ½ of 2 acres, dated Dec. 8 (Karl W. Osterhaut to Allen C. Kellie)..... 2,000

Ryan av, 363 ft w of Hickory st, s f, 74x125 ft, dated Dec. 11 (B. L. Smith et al. to M. and J. Rigney)..... 1,300

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were again irregular yesterday. The markets averaged higher. They were generally dull until late in the session, and took on animation as well as fresh strength after midday, when it was whispered round that a rather prominent firm on the short side had had its checks thrown out. The greatest strength was in oats and corn, while provisions went up in sympathy, and the pressure in grain was chiefly to fill contracts for this year; the rest of the business mostly in transfer, and rather of a holiday character.

Provisions were unsettled. In the early part of the day pork and lard declined 50@74c, and subsequently reacted, pork closing 7½c above the latest prices of Tuesday, and lardly barely recovering what it had lost. Meats showed little change. The initial tameness was due to an easier tone at the Stock-Yards, while Liverpool reported a decline of 6d in lard and 6d@1s in meats. There was little doing here in product except changes from one month to another, till the market woke up late in the session by sympathy with corn and oats. The demand for meats was said to be dull, and the weather was unfavorable for handling green or part-cured lots, while outside traders in future seemed disposed to hold off till after the holidays. On the afternoon call pork was easier, and lard 2½@5c higher.

Flour was dull, but firm. There were few foreign orders in hand, and the local demand was decidedly light; but the firmness in wheat caused a little more strength among flour-holders, and they were less willing to shade last week's quotations. Other millstuffs were firm.

Wheat was dull and firmer, advancing about 4c from the latest prices of Tuesday, and closing strong. Liverpool was quoted firm, though dull, and our receipts fell off to 190 car-loads. The latter fact was probably a consequence of the miserable weather of Tuesday, and the offerings of car-lots were not wanted, except to throw at the speculative crowd when massed into round lots. But the idea that first holders do not care to market their property on the basis of 90c here was a popular one, and there was a decided aversion to selling futures on the present basis, which put up the market with little demand. It was remembered that the corner rule is now abolished, making it more easy to squeeze the trade in case any one should be brave enough to buck the market on a big crop. The current receipts of red advanced 2½c, No. 2 spring 1½c, and the lower grades exhibited little change. On the afternoon call February was easier, and other deliveries steady.

Corn was less active and more irregular. This month advanced 1¼c, and closed 1½c above the latest price of Tuesday. January closed ¾c higher, and May only ½c higher. The British markets were called dull and unchanged, but latest private advices quoted them strong, and our receipts were 99 cars less than the previous day. This led to an improvement of ½@½c on the lower grades, while the small supply of contract corn, partly due to damp weather, helped to put that up 1¼c. The shorts in year corn showed a good deal of anxiety to fill, some being afraid of a squeeze, and their increased demand dragged up the other futures slowly, though the latter seemed to be very little wanted. The year went up ¾c in a few minutes late in the session, supposed to be on a sudden demand by parties who had previously filled, but found that there was danger the delivery would not be made by the firm from which the earlier purchase was made.

Oats were active and excited, the

...February; cash 46¾c May. Oats a shade bet... 30¾c January; 30¾@30¾c February; ... May. Rye firm; slow; 57½c bid. Barley ...

...$4.10@4.35.

...Quiet; dairy, 28@34c; creamery, 33@40c; ...Lower at 5½c.

...Quiet; dull; jobbing 11c; bulk meats ...been very slow; only small peddling trade. ...$11.75 ...

...Quiet; common and ...$6.00@6.35; six cars ...

...Quiet; dull; mixed, spot, 95¾c ...

...Quiet and steady; No. 2 red winter, ...

...Dull; mixed, spot, 95¾c ...

...Quiet and steady; No. 2 red winter, ...

...Dull and steady; No. 2 red, spot or December, ...

...Dull; No. 2 red, spot or December, ...

...Dull; No. 2 red, February, $1.09; March, ...

...Dull; No. 2 red, spot, $1.09; March, ...

...Dull; No. 2 red, spot or December, ...

...Dull; No. 2 red, spot or December, ...

...Dull; No. 2 red, spot or December

THE COURTS.

An Important Decision by Judge Smith Relative to the Dearborn Street Extension.

He Overrules the Application of the Western Indiana Against the City for an Injunction.

A Striking Instance of Marital Equality Under the Statutes of the State.

New Suits, Judgments, Confessions, Divorces, Etc.

The Western Indiana Is Defeated in Its Attempt to Prevent the Extension of Dearborn Street.

Judge Smith yesterday morning decided the case of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company against the City of Chicago, which came up on a motion to dissolve the temporary injunction. This was a bill to enjoin the city from proceeding with the trial of the Dearborn street condemnation case. The ordinance for opening Dearborn street, from Jackson to Taylor street, was passed by the Common Council on the 20th of March last, and a petition to condemn was soon after filed in the Superior Court, the hearing of which was set for Dec. 4, and then postponed to the 11th inst. On the 9th inst the present bill was filed, alleging that the railroad company had previously selected and appropriated the land between Third and Fourth avenues, Taylor and Van Buren streets for railroad purposes, and that the city therefore had no power to condemn any portion of such property. The city denied that the company had selected the land before the 20th of March, upon which it filed its petition in the County Court to condemn the land.

Judge Smith, in deciding the case, said it was argued by the railroad company that the question of detention had been finally decided in the former case heard before Judge Gardner, and affirmed by the Supreme Court. But the bill in that case did not warrant such a claim, for it sought only to prevent the city from interfering with its laying tracks across streets at any place between the west line of State street and the South Branch of the Chicago River. Nor did the decision of the Supreme Court indicate that that court meant to determine that the company had selected its ground or located its depot on the south line of Van Buren street between Third and Fourth avenues. On the other hand, that case tended to disaffirm the idea of any specific location of depot grounds on the spot claimed, and affirmed the right of the company to thereafter select grounds for its northern terminal depot at any point between State street and the South Branch of the Chicago River. Nor was there any other sufficient evidence to warrant the conclusion that the company had, prior to the filing of its petition for condemnation, March 20, 1882, specifically selected the land in question as the site of its northern terminal passenger depot. There were no tracks laid down which indicated such a selection; but even if the company had selected it and filed a petition to condemn it still had the right to discuss the question and change the selection. The company had no vested right or interest in the land, and it therefore had not been appropriated to railroad purposes. No case went to the length of holding that the mere filing of a petition asking to have property condemned and appropriated to railroad uses would prevent its condemnation for a public street. Such a doctrine if admitted would place in the railroad company the power to defeat all efforts by municipal corporations to open or extend streets. As the city took the first steps towards proceedings to condemn, as a mere matter of priority and aside from other considerations, it should be regarded as having the prior right. Nor in such case did the prior purchase of certain lots in the tract give the railroad any priority.

Nor was the question of the assumption that the land had been actually taken and was in actual use by the railroad company for depot purposes, no case was made out against the city. There were two classes of land for railroad property—"right of way" and "other real property," such as was required for depots, machine-shops, etc.; and as to the latter kind, no restriction was placed on a railroad company, except that the land should be necessary for railroad purposes. Sec. 62 of Art. 5 of the general law for the incorporation of villages, etc., provided that the City Council should have power to extend any street, etc., over or across any railroad track, right of way, or land of any railroad company within the corporate limits, etc. That clause, fairly construed, conferred express and explicit authority on the city to extend its streets in any direction, whether diagonally, transversely, or longitudinally over any railroad lands within the corporate limits devoted to depots, machine-shops, etc. If that was the true construction of the statute it was the end of the complainant's case, for the power to condemn land already condemned and in use for public purposes might be conferred by express and explicit language. But that was not all. By the law of Illinois the power to exercise the right of eminent domain over railroad lands like those in controversy was sufficiently confirmed by general language, for the reason that such lands were held as public lands or for other public purposes than public streets or highways, but were private property, standing upon precisely the same footing as other private property of private citizens, and it had been so decided in the case of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company vs. the Town of Lake.

Second, the objection that the city had bound itself by contract not to exercise the power of eminent domain as to the property in question was not sustainable. The ordinance of Sept. 15, 1870, and the terms or by any reasonable construction purport to be an agreement not to exercise the power, and if it had the city could not contract away its right to exercise such power.

Third—Nor was the charge that the city was fraudulently exercising its power sustainable. There were no sufficient specific facts established upon which to base such a charge, and it was doubtful whether a state of facts could be conceived on which successfully to base a charge of fraud in a case like the present. The passage of the ordinance for the extension of Dearborn street was purely a legislative act within the discretion of the City Council, and a court could not review the exercise of the discretion of the Council in passing the ordinance on any motion of expediency, utility, or necessity. The case having been made out to warrant the issuing of an injunction to restrain the city from exercising its power of eminent domain in the present case, the motion for an injunction would be overruled.

The City Asked to Respond in Damages for a Defective Bridge.

A number of suits were begun yesterday in the Superior Court against the City of Chicago and the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company to recover damages for obstructing the channel of the South Branch of the Chicago River by the railroad company's bridge. There are three suits, by the Erie & Western Transportation Company, the Lehigh Valley Company, and the Escanaba & Lake Michigan Transportation Company, respectively, to recover $25,000 damages in each case of the city and the railroad company, and one by the Union Steamboat Company for a similar sum against the city alone. In the last suit the city is sought to be held responsible for the maintenance of an obstruction to navigation and to plaintiff's right of waterway by the old glue company's bridge. The other cases are brought to recover damages for the detention of vessels by the obstruction of the river at the Chicago & Alton bridge. It is claimed the bridge is so constructed that the current of the river fills up one draw so that it has been useless for a long time, and that the city has never cleaned it out. That the other draw, on account of the constant presence of vessels at the Joliet Steel Company's docks on one side, is also rendered impassable. The glue company's bridge has not been in use for a long time, but is still permitted to impede water travel. The legality of the bridge-closing ordinance is not called into question at all in the present suits.

A Striking Instance of the Absolute Equality of the Husband and Wife Under Illinois Laws.

Judge Tuley appeared as the defender of the rights of poor, downtrodden man in a very singular proceeding yesterday. A short time ago Christene M. McLeod filed a bill for divorce from her husband, Norman McLeod, who was in jail on a charge of larceny. Yesterday an affidavit was filed by McLeod, in which he charged that he was put in jail at his wife's instance, so he could not defend a suit for divorce; that he is 56 years old, and without money, having sold his property a short time ago and given the proceeds to his wife to keep for him. He accordingly asked that she, inasmuch as she kept the funds, should pay him enough to defend the suit. The Judge thought there was good reason in the request, and a rule was issued on Mrs. McLeod to show cause in ten days why she should not advance her husband the necessary funds to enable him to defend. This is one of the most extraordinary applications of the kind ever made even in a Chicago court, and is quite unique of its kind. It would be entirely in order next for McLeod to make an application for temporary alimony.

Items.

Judge Blodgett will have no further call of his chancery calendar for the present. Today he will hear some set patent cases.

The Appellate Court adjourned yesterday to Jan. 3, 1883.

No new calendar will be made up in the Circuit Court until the February term.

Judge Gary will today hear the case of Honora McCarthy against Dr. Robert Hunter to recover $20,000 damages for alleged improprieties.

Tomorrow will be the last day of service to the January term of the Superior Court.

Divorces.

Thomas S. Carlton filed a bill yesterday against Mary J. Carlton, asking for a divorce on the ground of adultery.

Caroline Zink asked for a divorce from Gustav Zink on the ground of cruelty and drunkenness.

William H. Cole filed a bill for divorce against Kate E. Cole, charging her with adultery.

Judge Tuley granted a divorce to Belle Burt from Edwin F. Burt on the ground of desertion, and a decree of separate maintenance to Eleanor A. Busk from John A. Busk, with $600 annual alimony.

State Courts.

Jacob Edelstein commenced an action in trespass yesterday against Harris Wolf, claiming $10,000 damages.

The Bemis & McAvoy Brewing Company sued Christian Huber and Mary Huber for $1,000.

Matthew H. Escott, whose numerous attempts to get out of jail without paying his just debts have been chronicled from time to time, made still another effort yesterday by filing a petition for habaes corpus. He claims the creditor at whose instance he was arrested has failed to pay his board weekly in advance to the Sheriff, as required by law, and hence his imprisonment is illegal. A writ was ordered to issue by Judge Barnum.

Walter Proby and Joseph W. Tuttle, trading under the name of the Parisian Suit Company, at No. 165 State street, filed a bill against Sarah, Solomon, and Benjamin Andrews, of No. 370 State street, claiming that the latter are infringing its trade-mark by advertising as the "Paris Suit Company," and asking for an injunction to prevent the use of such a name.

Katie Gordon, administratrix of the estate of D. J. Gordon, deceased, commenced a suit to recover $5,000 damages of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company.

William Farr & Co. sued Jerome A. Robinson and J. F. McCormick for $1,000.

Sarah A. Dowling brought suit for $4,000 against Jeannette C. Starr.

County Court.

In the matter of the assignment of Michael and John A. Miller, the Assignee was ordered to pay the creditors a dividend of 18 per cent.

A petition was filed by the State's Attorney calling upon John Stevens, who is reputed to be worth $30,000, and who is living at No. 5130 South Park avenue, to support his mother, Ann Stevens. The petition sets forth that she is 83 years of age, and has been living on the public charity for some time, and that those who have been giving to her now refuse to contribute further, and that she is liable to become a charge upon the country.

The case of Fred Wiederman, brought in for contempt for failing to obey an order requiring him to contribute $3 per week for the support of his mother, was passed on account of the absence of the County Attorney, who was engaged in the Harms trial at Wheaton.

Probate Court.

In the estate of Daniel J. Gorton, deceased, letters of administration were granted to Kate H. Gorton, under bond for $100,000.

In the estate of Jacob Schoenwald, deceased, the will was proven and letters testamentary were issued to Oscar Schoenwald and Erasmus Grow, under bond for $10,000.

Criminal Court.

Emma Banks pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given nine months in the House of Correction.

John Phillips, Mary Phillips, Robert Phillips, and Herman Frunky were tried for burglary, etc. As to the second named a nolle pros. was entered, and the jury will return a sealed verdict as to the others.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Set case, Lees vs. Walker, on trial.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No call of the chancery calendar until further notice. Some set patent cases will be heard today.

APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned to Jan. 3, 1883.

JUDGE GARY—662 to 711, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Assists Judge Williamson. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call 7,440, 7,518, 7,498, 1,020, 7,614, and 7,602. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—6, 7, 9, 10. No. 5, Tavernier vs. Casey, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call 518, 528, 534½, 544, 546, 548. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call 289, 292, 293, 294, 297. No. 299, Reynolds vs. Call, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call term No. 760, 776, 853, 778, 785, and 756. No. 618, Goss vs. Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—No call. No. 43, Sawyer vs. McNeal, on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—No further call until after the holidays. No. 46, Higgins vs. White, on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Insane cases from 10 to 12, and Nos. 13, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25.

JUDGE ARNOLT—Nos. 605, 636, 602, 676, 617, 621, 630, 239, 240, 242, 243, 260, 644, 647, and 649.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Samuel Stein vs. Moritz Zuckermann, $505.—Emanuel Falker vs. Same, $2,525.—Z. E. Elkin vs. The Keystone Building Company, $150,709.

JUDGE GARY—J. R. Forrester vs. Edward May, $67.06.—John Hoffman, use, etc., vs. James M. Allen, $545.91.

JUDGE SMITH—Edward Otto et al. vs. William Reopen, $342.80.—Cyrus O. Tower et al. vs. Robert C. Miller, $366.25.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—A. P. Redfield vs. City of Chicago, $250.—Seth Wood vs. United States Gold & Silver Mining Company; verdict, $2,777.28, and motion for new trial.—Isaac N. Maynard vs. Henry Haines, $530.—Samuel Springer vs. Columbus F. Griffing, $664.35.—S. D. Kimbark vs. Chicago & Lemont Stone Company, $583.32.—A. E. Stevens vs. Charles Hebel; verdict, $624.24, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—Herman Miller vs. James Couch, $814.10.—A. H. Hewlett vs. James Maguire, $574.91.—James Yates vs. Thorn Wire Hedge Company; verdict, $2,000, and motion for new trial.—W. F. Chladek vs. Julius Schmidt, Julius Gellhufe, Henry Burneman, and Mathew Hupka, $62.07.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—R. R. Mates vs. Charles P. Corresbali; verdict, $140, and motion for new trial.—Carne H. Clark vs. Theodore W. Harliydt, $325.—John Nelson vs. Hans Wobi, $12.—Conrad Wildner vs. Emanuel Hartmann, $314.70.

RUSSIAN NEWS.

Banks Breaking—Embezzlements, Defalcations, and Moral Rottenness—Railroad Extensions.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5.—The failure of the Municipal Bank of Skopin, in the Province of Riazan, for over 12,000,000, has ruined the whole town, as well as hundreds of families elsewhere whose money it held.

The two trans-Caucasian lines of railway from Tiflis to Baku, on the Caspian, and from the Tiflis-Poti line to Batoum, on the Black Sea, are completed and will be opened for traffic on the 1st of January next.

At the present moment in Russia the attention of the press and of society in all the large towns is painfully concentrated on the daily announcements of bank failures, peculation, embezzlement, frauds, and robberies of every kind. Scarcely a day passes without the news of some bank having been found insolvent or in a critical condition, or of some cashier of a Government institution or benevolent society having appropriated the funds and "cooked" the accounts. I have already informed you of the failure of the Municipal Bank of Skopin, in the Province of Riazan, for over 12,000,000. It is a legal point whether in this instance the whole of the inhabitants, through their municipal authorities, will not be held responsible. It is calculated that the embezzlements and robberies, both private and official, have during this year alone amounted to over 28,000,000 of rubles.

The name of Privy-Councilor Novoselsky is mentioned here in connection with the probability of a vacancy occurring in the post of Minister of Finance. M. Novoselsky is a well-known personage in the higher ranks of society, and much respected for his great financial capacity and knowledge of the present state of the Empire. His nomination to the Ministry now presided over by M. Bunge would be regarded by a great many Russians as a sure proof that an energetic, and especially a practical impulse, would be given to the productive forces of the country.

The Tiflis Poti line, from the junction of Samtredj to Batoum, on the Black Sea, when completed, will enable the Russians to fully profit by the superior advantages of Batoum as a port over Poti, which will hence forth probably be little used. Frequent attempts have lately been made by the lawless inhabitants of the surrounding country to damage these lines, and Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff has now proclaimed that on the next offense he will deprive all the villages in the vicinity of the right to elect their elders, and, besides, quarter troops on the inhabitants until the criminals are surrendered.

Not long ago a party of five Englishmen, belonging to the staff of the contractors for the bridges of the Batoum branch, were fired upon out of the woods on both sides of the line, and three of them were severely wounded. The object of the attack was, it is supposed, to rob the Englishmen of a large sum of money which they were carrying to pay the workmen up the line; but owing to the energetic conduct of one of the party, who had with him a Winchester rifle, the Circassian cut-throats made off without their expected booty.

By racking your lungs with a cough you may irritate them into a condition ripe for the production of tubercles, and then, instead of a curable affection, you will have to deal with consumption. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant promptly cures all coughs and colds, and by imparting vigor to the respiratory organs enables them to freely throw off all obstructions engendered by neglected colds, and heals all sore or inflamed parts.

GATH.

Marvelous Reform at Washington—The Thief Dorsey Trying to Smirch Garfield.

Vanderbilt Acting Strangely—A Powerful Lift to the Whole Stock-Market.

Carl Schurz on "Corners" and "Futures"—Testimony of Gould and Beecher.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Dorsey's batch of letters to and from Garfield excite no surprise, except among persons disposed to think that Jesus Christ, Washington, and Garfield were as bad as themselves. He believed even in Judas Iscariot, and let him sop of His dish, saying, however, "He will betray me."

The New York *Sun* is not pleased with the virtue prevailing at Washington, and says: "The hurricane of virtue and morality still rages with unabated violence at the Capital. The Finance Committee of the Senate, instead of its usual crab-like method of conducting business, is working all day long, even during the sessions of the Senate. Senator Sherman has experienced a thorough change of heart, and is prayerfully considering how to make capital for John Sherman out of the present blizzard of faith and good works. On all sides, in both the Senate and the House, you hear of nothing but

REFORM, ECONOMY, AND GOOD GOVERNMENT.

He who mentions the Christmas recess is considered a reprobate.

"This alarming state of affairs at the Capital naturally causes deep anxiety. When one sees Senators and Representatives tearing down Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol; rushing breathless to their committee-rooms; going to work with ferocious industry, their heads buried in piles of papers; the committee clerks aroused from their sweet do-nothing, and made to understand that even a Government employé must lay aside all of his dignity and importance and absolutely go to work in these perilous times; when even the pages, whose duty it is to rush wildly back and forth on the floors of the Senate and House, carrying dinner-invitations to and from members, and playing hop-scotch in the corridors in the intervals of business, are seen to forego their juvenile amusements—it is plain that here in Washington we have a corner in virtue and industry. Every blessed little page is as solemn as an undertaker; and if you wink to one, or kick his standing on one leg, an irate doorkeeper seizes him and shakes him into propriety of behavior."

The funny thing about Senator Pendleton's civil-service speech on Tuesday was, that he thinks it will

SEND HIM BANG INTO THE WHITE HOUSE

with the force of a catapult. It was a very fine speech, too; but, when he sat down, he had evidently used up his Cabinet. His family sat in the front row of the members' gallery, and enjoyed it very much. They shared the Senator's opinion fully in regard to the coming occupant of the White House.

Mr. Thiebilin, the Wall-street critic, says the pretended railroad settlement is no settlement at all, and in a few weeks, or a few months, the cutting of rates is sure to break out, as there are too many railroads for the existing traffic, and things cannot permanently improve until the whole of the Northwestern region has developed to the point of being able to give a profitable support to the gigantic network of roads which the speculative craze in railroading has created. Their immediate object has been attained. They have made money, and they have compelled Mr. Vanderbilt to buy the Lomba Road in the interest of the Chicago & Northwestern Company. They were aware that he had quietly been buying some of its stock for months past, and that, if his hand were forced, he would protect the controlling interest in it for the sake of securing an outlet to St. Paul. It is an open secret now that the same tactics will be employed to saddle upon him the Minneapolis & St. Louis Road.

A very shrewd old railroad-man said the other night, at the Windsor: "I begin to be

AFRAID FOR BILL.

There must be something wrong with him. He talks foolishly and acts foolishly. His roads kill a lot of people, and he dances the jig when he sells his Government bonds, and buys up worthless stocks. He abused the 'Nickel-Plated' like a pickpocket, and had to buy it a month or two later. He said he was in no way implicated in the Northwestern war, and had to buy the Omaha. Now they will make him buy the Minneapolis, and next summer he will probably be compelled to take the Burlington & Westshore. I tell you that it is a mere question of time when all his Governments and his available cash will be exchanged for this kind of securities. He has got a million or two banks of them, and suppose something happens to him—where will the market and all its great upholders be then? You must not forget that he has not the brains of Gould, who, when he buys a new railroad, buys it for cash. He showed that